(XLIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2184.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1788.

VIENNA, *July* 10.

NO one can go a ſtep on the enemy's frontiers without meeting picquets of from fifty to two hundred men; beſides which they have built redoubts on all the neighbouring mountains, from whence they can obſerve all the motions of the enemy a great way off, whoſe inveteracy againſt us is dreadful, as the following inſtance of their unheard-of cruelty will ſhew. A major of Croats, 80 years old, mentioned in the official accounts ſome time ago in very high terms, having deſired permiſſion to make a campaign, and obtained it, had the misfortune to be taken by the Boſnians in the firſt encounter, who inſtantly embowelled him alive, in the preſence of a lieutenant, who was unfortunately wounded on the ſame occaſion, and whom they obliged to eat the heart, which was tore from the body of the unfortunate old man. The lieutenant expired immediately at the thoughts of ſo horrid an act, whilſt in the hands of the barbarians, who were opening his mouth by force. So cruel an action was never known but amongſt the Cannibals, and muſt be an eternal reproach to the nation of Boſnians, who paſs for the braveſt in Europe.

Aug. 16. Letters from the Bannat of Temeſwar, of the 7th and 8th inſtant, mention, that a large body of Turkiſh troops made an irruption on the 7th into the Auſtrian territory in that province, and took poſſeſſion of Altorſova, Schupaneck and ſeveral other villages; that they had ſet fire to the two firſt mentioned places and reduced them to aſhes; but that general Wartenſleben, who commands at Meadia, in that neighbourhood, had made the beſt preparations to give the invaders a warm reception at a defile near Schupaneck.

WARSAW, *July* 23.

Our neighbour, the king of Pruſſia, ſeems to be indefatigable in preparing his army for action; and we are now aſſured that he has ordered a corps of obſervation to be forthwith poſted on the frontiers of this kingdom.

We have received the diſagreeable intelligence from Cherſon, that about 8 days ago a fire broke out there, which conſumed all the magazines, containing the proviſions for prince Potemkin's army.

They are putting the troops on the confines of Pruſſia in the beſt condition poſſible, and there is a talk of a Pruſſian army of obſervation, which will conſiſt of 60,000 men, and will be poſted on the frontiers of Poland.

ELSINEUR, *Auguſt* 12.

The Ruſſians have been long accuſtomed to obtain proviſions at Hveen, and in Scania, for which they always paid ready money. On landing for that purpoſe, in the night between the 9th and 10th inſt. in the vicinity of a village called Raa, wholly inhabited by fiſhermen, they were ſuddenly fired upon by a ſtraggling party of Swediſh grenadiers. On this the Ruſſians took to their boats, but ſoon after returned with ſeveral ſhallops, each manned with 160 men, and ſtrongly protected by frigates. On a ſignal being given by the diſcharge of a gun from the admiral's ſhip, they ſet fire to and preſently reduced to aſhes, almoſt the whole village. The wretched inhabitants have ſince applied to Elſingburgh for aſſiſtance and protection, but in vain, the garriſon of that town being in a weak ſtate, and unable to defend itſelf, though in danger of experiencing a ſimilar fate. Every day a number of families are arriving here from Elſingburgh, in order to avoid the threatened fury of the Ruſſian arms.

LONDON, *Auguſt* 2.

Our letters from Peterſburgh are full of rejoicings made there for the prince of Naſſau's victory over the captain pacha. At Vienna, which place the news reached firſt, the demonſtrations of joy were nearly equal.

At Conſtantinople, on the contrary, the greateſt care is taken to conceal it from the people, and to prepare their minds the better for it, when it can no longer be done, as well as to amuſe them for the preſent, Janiſſaries are pretended to be perpetually arriving with accounts of the advantages obtained over the enemy's troops in Moldavia and the Bannat, in confirmation of which ſackfulls of ears and noſes are nailed up againſt the gates, &c. of the ſeraglio; which has had no ſmall effect in quieting the turbulent temper of the Ottomans.

While it has been faſhionable, and not without very good ſhew of reaſon, to deny the character and military talents of Paul Jones, the ſhare that commander has had in the very great naval victory lately obtained over the Turks in the Liman, has given the Ruſſians a very high idea of him. His courage, indeed, never was doubted, and his conduct on this occaſion, is ſaid to have been ſecond to none but that of the prince of Naſſau.

The naval victory lately obtained by the Ruſſians on the Liman, is a circumſtance that may not a little tend to promote the negotiations for a peace. Before this the Turks, if they had not the advantage, at leaſt made ſuch good head againſt their enemies, that the Ottoman pride was greatly raiſed by it. The defeat of their old famous captain pacha will make them hang down their heads again; and unleſs the Swedes ſhould ſtand in the way, a general tranquillity may ſoon take place of the ſound of war, and din of arms.

Aug. 11. A curious circumſtance enough took place laſt week at Cheltenham. An hair-dreſſer, who upon emergency was applied to by a certain great character inſtead of the perſon whoſe peculiar office it is to attend on the royal peruke, ordered a painter to blazen over his door the words, "Hair-dreſſer to the king." The perſon to whom this honour really belongs, felt his dignity hurt, and ſent the uſurper of his title a challenge. It was accepted, and might have produced ſerious conſequences, had not his majeſty himſelf been obliged to interpoſe his royal authority, and declared that if they muſt fight, they ſhould not on pain of his diſpleaſure, uſe any other powder than *Muriballs*, or any other weapon than the *puff*.

Aug. 18. The following is the account publiſhed by authority at Stockholm, of the late ſea engagement:

"The Ruſſian fleet of 18 ſail of the line, and 9 frigates, fell in with that of Sweden, conſiſting of 15 ſail of the line and 10 frigates, off the heights of Hoogland, 15 miles from Cronſtadt and 4 from Wyburg, on the 17th of July.

"The Ruſſians having the wind (which was at eaſt) in their favour, began the attack; and admiral Greig in the beginning ſeemed to have the advantage of the duke of Sudermania, who through exceſs of zeal ran the hazard of breaking the line, and attacked him and two other ſhips, and would probably have been taken, if two of the Swediſh fleet, one commanded by the brave captain Killenſtierne, and the other by the deceaſed lieutenant-colonel Balthaſar Horn, had not alſo quitted the line to go to his aſſiſtance.

"Theſe two brave officers attacked the Ruſſians with ſo much vigour and ſucceſs, that they not only relieved their admiral, but ſunk one of the Ruſſians, and took another, commanded by the vice-admiral Berger, with 800 men on board, of whom 300 were killed and wounded.

"After this the action became general, and continued with great loſs of men on both ſides for upwards of 5 hours, during which the Swedes loſt only one ſhip of the line, but the Ruſſians loſt four frigates and thirteen leſſer veſſels. At the end of the action the Ruſſians retired towards the Gulph of Reval, moſtly diſmaſted and ſhattered very much. The ſhip belonging to the Swedes which is miſſing, is commanded by captain Wachmeiſter, and they are in hopes ſhe is gone away to repair, the captain being too brave to ſuffer himſelf to be taken."

The Swediſh conſul has given notice, that during the continuance of the preſent hoſtilities with Ruſſia, his majeſty the king of Sweden is determined to adhere ſtrictly to thoſe principles agreed on by the convention of the armed neutrality, whereby all neutral ſhips that have not contraband goods on board, are declared free from capture and confiſcation.

The preſumption, which is every day becoming ſtronger, that the king of Pruſſia will be drawn into the war between the northern powers, has given ſome alarm; and the ſtocks have fallen in conſequence. The alliance, into which we have recently entered with the king of Pruſſia, it is thought, may eventually involve England.

Much has been ſaid about the king of Pruſſia entering the liſts of the belligerent powers; and much depends upon his will in this reſpect. It is generally underſtood, that his conduct will be regulated by that of Denmark, viz. if Denmark joins Ruſſia—Pruſſia will join Sweden.

It is now certainly known that the money with which Sweden has gone to war came from Spain. The conduct of Spain has at all times been explicit as to Ruſſia's gaining acceſs to the Mediterranean, and on this occaſion ſhe has furniſhed the means of ſuch a diverſion as muſt convince the Ruſſians feelingly of the folly of their attempt.

Sept. 2. By letters from Elſineur, dated the 19th Auguſt, we learn, that the Ruſſian ſquadron returned to the Kohl the 17th, ſometimes under ſail, at others at anchor off Gallelye, and have made 3 more prizes of little value.

From Warſaw, Aug. 9, we learn, that the Ruſſian miniſter, count Stuckelberg, has juſt received accounts that 2000 Ruſſians attacked 660 Swediſh grenadiers near Wilmauſtrand, and drove them from their poſt, after killing 100 and taking 50 priſoners. By the next poſt we expect a confirmation of the above.

Engagement by land between the SWEDES *and* RUSSIANS.

The foreign information of this paper is always confirmed by ſucceeding events, and it is now well authenticated, that a very bloody engagement has happened between the Swedes and Ruſſians on the borders of Finland. Every thing that could animate the troops on both ſides united. Both the king of Sweden and the grand duke of Ruſſia headed their reſpective forces.

In the onſet—the Ruſſians had conſiderably the advantage, and attacked the left wing of the Swediſh forces with great bravery and effect—taking from them the whole of their artillery, with 500 priſoners. The king at the head of a few regiments inſtantly flew to their relief, and the ſoldiers, animated by the preſence and example of their ſovereign, rallied and charged afreſh with the greateſt fury and conduct, and put to flight the whole of the Ruſſian army. The count Muſchin Pouſkin and 4000 priſoners, with the whole artillery fell into the hands of the Swedes. The grand duke retreated with the ſcattered remains of his army into the fortreſs of Wyburg, which was immediately inveſted by the king of Sweden.

The capture of Wyburg is of the laſt importance to Ruſſia, for ſhould it fall, Peterſburgh muſt be open to every danger and attack, and in all probability will ſurrender. The plunder of this place would pay the expences of the whole war.

The above news is confirmed to us through various channels, and leaves but little room to doubt. It comes from three different quarters.

The report of a ſecond engagement by ſea, between theſe powers, as it now comes to us, leaves little room to doubt its veracity. Letters from Pillau and Konningſberg ſpeak of it as certain. The loſs of the Ruſſians is two ſhips of the line, which, it is ſaid, are arrived at Stockholm. The fight took place between Helſingfors and Reval.

The town of Frederickſham in Ruſſian Finland is inveſted by ſea and land, and has been cannonaded with great ſucceſs. The Swediſh armed galleys do great execution.

Sept. 3. By a private letter received by the mail which arrived on Sunday from Elſineur, we are informed that the Swediſh cruiſers in the Baltic had taken a Ruſſian frigate, with 30 ſail of merchantmen under her convoy richly laden.

Extract of a letter from Frankfort, Auguſt 18.

"We are aſſured that his majeſty the emperor is ſo much diſpleaſed at the treacherous behaviour of the pacha of Scutari towards his deputies, that he has reſolved to inſiſt upon his head being made a preliminary to any propoſals of peace; and we alſo learn that the grand vizier, to whom the pacha of Scutari ſent the heads of the imperial deputies, had ſent them back again with this reprimand:—"You have behaved as much like a villain to the emperor of Germany as you have to the grand ſignior, your rightful ſovereign; you are a traitor, without one principle of honour, and a time will come when vengeance will be taken for all your crimes."

The letters which brought the above accounts mention, that the Montenegrins, one of whoſe chiefs the treacherous Mahmud has alſo put to death, are ſo exaſperated againſt him, that they have taken an oath among themſelves to join the imperial troops, and not to lay down their arms till they have entirely ſubdued Albania, and taken the traitor Mahmud either dead or alive."

ZANTE, (*an iſland in the Mediterranean*) *May* 25.

I arrived here on the 17th inſt. after a paſſage of 19 days; and it was very lucky I did not arrive ſooner, as there were cruiſing off here, four of the moſt daring pirates that ever infeſted theſe ſeas; they ſpare the lives of no nation. About three weeks ago they took a Dutch ſhip; the captain only begged the life of a little boy, his ſon, about thirteen years of age; which the pirate took and ſtabbed before his face, and then murdered the whole crew, took out what they pleaſed, and ſunk the ſhip.

However, two days before I arrived here, five Ruſſian privateers came off the iſland, and fell in with one of them; theſe pirates are manned with Greeks, Sclavonians and a ſet of daring fellows; mounting from 26 to 30 guns each; the pirate engaged the whole 5 a day and night, but being drove into a bay in this iſland, was obliged to let go his anchor, but ſtill kept them off; nor did he ſtrike, but on condition that they ſhould not be made ſlaves, and the commodore gave his word they ſhould not; they then took the priſoners on board, and came round into the road; but the Greek was not ſo good as his word, for the next morning he made the ſignal for all the captains, and then ordered all his priſoners upon deck forward. He told the captains to follow his example; he then went into the forecaſtle, drew his ſabre, ordered the pirate captain before him, who was but juſt alive, and gave him two cuts acroſs the face; the reſt followed his example. After that, a ſailor, who had his brother killed in the engagement, went to the captain, and aſked the favour that he might have the finiſhing of the pirate captain, which was granted; he then went to the captain, and ſtabbed him in the breaſt; then took a piece of bread, ſteeped it in the pirate's blood as it ran down, and eat it; then cut off from his face the fleſh piece by piece. He was two hours expiring.

They quartered and threw overboard 52: and 28 the commodore made a present of to one of the captains, to massacre in the same manner: Most of the bodies have drove on shore here since I arrived; I must have passed the other three in the night, as they made for the foot of the gulph.

BOSTON, *October* 18.

We are informed that there is a letter in town from governor St. Clair, which gives an account of an attack made by the Indians on the federal troops, stationed in the Western Country, in which a considerable number of the latter were killed and wounded.

Oct. 20. Monday evening last, a fishing schooner, bound out, just as she had got abreast of the castle, about eight o'clock, blew up. There were three men on board, one in his hammock in the cabin, and two on deck. It appeared they had on board three pounds of powder, under the hammock where this man lay. How it took fire is unaccountable; but it blew the man in the hammock into the chimney of the cabin, one on deck up the forecastle, and the other near the fore-mast. And what is most surprising of all, neither received any damage.

Captain Sparrow Howes, who arrived here on Saturday last, has favoured us with a Trinidad news-paper of the 22d August, from which we have extracted the following more particular account of the late hurricane in the West-Indies, than has yet come to hand.

ST. PIERRE, *(Martinique) August* 21.

It is with grief that we see ourselves obliged to retrace the memorable epoch of 1780. We are not able to give an exact description of the present disaster, of which our colony has been the deplorable victim. Since the 31th, the atmosphere became very low and foggy, which was a sinister prognostic. In the evening of the 13th, the inconstancy of the winds, the calms which were frequently succeeded by light winds, and the extraordinary heat we experienced, gave much uneasiness to all observers, which soon unluckily were justified.

The 14th, in the morning, the wind at N. N. E. blew very violently, attended by a few showers of rain, the barometer had descended about two lines, and at 11 o'clock descended many more with great rapidity. All the remarks which foretel hurricanes manifested themselves at this time; the greyish clouds collected in a large body to the northward; the horizon became foggy in all quarters; whirlwinds were observed to run with great havock on the seat and to form a kind of water-spouts. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the wind, almost north, became suddenly so furious, that we doubted no longer of the misfortunes that would befal this colony; every person thought of nothing else but to save their lives and properties from the terrible scourge that was threatening them. The drogging and American vessels at anchor in our road, got under way. The unfortunate navigators were under the cruel necessity of exposing themselves to the mercy of the waves and winds, to avoid the loss of their vessels, which otherwise without doubt, would have gone on shore.

Half an hour after 4 in the evening, a French sloop loaded with cotton, which had arrived in the morning from Gaudaloupe, tried all she could to get under way, but all her endeavours were in vain—she wrecked at Magdalen wharf—The American schooner Lucretia met with the same fate: she run on shore at the entrance of the river, next the fort; (the cotton has been saved, and no person lost their lives by these two shipwrecks.) Some minutes after six o'clock, the hurricane seemed to diminish, and allowed us a short time to leave our houses, to discover its calamitous effects; but we were soon obliged to shut them up again: The wind re-assumed all its fury, and continued with devastation till seven o'clock and sixteen minutes in the evening. The barometer was then in its middle term: A few minutes afterwards the wind abated and varied for a short time, to N.W. and S.W.—the barometer rose again by that time about four lines, and remained so about an hour. At 49 minutes past seven, the wind run to the southward, and broke out with such violence, that every person was afraid it would continue in that quarter for some time, which inevitably would have been the total ruin of our town, and the south side of the island—fortunately it did not continue its violence longer than 22 or 25 minutes. At three quarters past 8 o'clock, the barometer began to rise again till the next morning, when it gained its middle term.

The 15th, at day break, desirous to know our losses, we judged, by the damage which the houses of St. Peter had sustained, by the tiles that had fallen into the streets of the town, and the sorrowful aspect and devastation of the neighbouring plantations, that the different quarters of the island, from a Pointe de Precheur, to Sainte Marie, more exposed to the north wind, would have suffered considerably. But how far were we from a just idea of the situation of these quarters, and their disasters! What has been our sorrow when we learned that the traces of the late hurricane were at least as terrible as the hurricane in the year 1766. The inhabitants, witnesses and victims of this disaster, cannot form to themselves terms to describe the horror of this unfortunate moment. How dare we undertake to give a just idea thereof?—Estates entirely destroyed, and upon which it is in vain to search the vestiges of the buildings and plantations; many miserable creatures tried to save their lives by retiring from one building to another, and notwithstanding could not avoid death. The lamentable cries of terror, dispair and grief, could hardly be distinguished among the continual roaring of the winds and noise occasioned by the tumbling of the buildings. The fathers of the families surrounded by their children and servants, considering the danger they were in, by staying in a rocking house, or to expose themselves by going out to be crushed to pieces; slaves buried under the ruins, others mortally wounded by the beams and tiles, and children defying all dangers to save their fathers; a girl was killed in performing this act of filial affection: women killed, or dangerously wounded in the last asylum they resorted to; others fainting away, and carried by their slaves into the country, the terrified mothers pressing their infants to their breasts, and seeming not afraid of death, but for their sakes; finally, the most fortunate individuals in this dreadful moment, and the most worthy of envy, lay in the fields exposed to the violence of the wind and rain, and every moment on the point of losing their lives. Such is the description, and still too feeble to form an idea of what state the inhabitants of Precheurs, Basse Pointe, La Grande-Ance, Marigot, and the quarters exposed to the northward, have found themselves on the 14th, between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening. There is hardly any person, in this unfortunate part of the island, whose possessions have not been destroyed, and almost all the manufactory. It has been observed to the windward of the island, that at three quarters past 5, the barometer descended 5 lines lower than in 1766, and that it came as far as 27 inches and 4 lines, which proves that this moment the wind surpassed in impetuosity the epoch before mentioned; if the wind had continued half an hour longer, with the same violence, the island must have been inevitably destroyed.

NEWPORT, *October* 16.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Benedict, of Lebanon, to the reverend president Stiles, of Yale college, giving an account of a remarkable change in the complexion of an Indian.

"This Indian is about forty years of age, he calls himself by the name of Samuel Adams, and was born at Farmington, in the state of Connecticut; he is tall and well made, his hair is long, coarse, and of a pure Indian black, but grows out of a skin as white as a lilly. He tells me that he began to whiten about two years before I saw him, which was in July, 1786—the white first appeared upon his breast, and gradually spread from thence. I carefully examined him, and found him to be entirely white, except the prominent parts of his face, viz. his forehead, cheek bones, nose, and about his chin, which were of a pure Indian colour, and I think darker than common for that nation: the colours in his face did not form a shade by running into each other, but were both of them entire to the very line of contact, and exhibited a very grotesque appearance. His arms were white, but his hands were pied, and his fingers of the natural Indian colour; it was the same with his feet as with his hands, they were interspersed with the natural tawn, his toes are black, but his legs and thighs are wholly white: what is worthy of observation is, that the white is perfectly natural and very fair for an Englishman. I compared him with fourteen or fifteen persons that were at my house, of both sexes, and he was visibly the fairest: he told me that he had enjoyed an uninterrupted state of health both before and since he began to whiten. He appears pleased with his transmutation; but, alas! he has still Indian enough to disregard his promise, and to intoxicate himself with spirits. By information of others, who have seen him since these observations were made, the remaining black still continues to disappear."

HARTFORD, *October* 20.

By a gentleman who left Marietta, on the Muskingum, three weeks since, we are favoured with the following information:—That there was a favourable prospect of a treaty with the Indians in the course of the present month, numbers of different tribes were then on the spot and appeared friendly, and col. Brant and other chiefs were daily expected in—That though there was no appearance of hostilities at present, yet strict attention is paid to secure and defend the settlers—That the square of buildings at Campus Martius are nearly completed, and also the block-houses, (one of which is placed at each corner of the square.)—That laws agreeable to the constitution, are published by the governor and judges—civil and military officers are appointed—courts have been held—unanimity prevails, and it is hoped from the present disposition of the people, that good order and regularity will be their characteristic.

POUGHKEEPSIE, *October* 21.

Last Friday evening, about 20 minutes after six o'clock, an uncommonly large meteor was observed in this place, to kindle almost in the zenith, and shoot, with the rapidity of the usual flight of birds, towards the south, till within about 30 degrees of the horizon, when it burst into a number of fragments of fire, and disappeared. It kindled a train of flame in its course, occupying at least ten or eleven degrees; or, the space that a stick seven inches long, extended the full length of a man's arm, would measure in the sky. It gave a light so considerable that the smallest substances might be seen with ease on the ground. About 4 minutes after this appearance, a loud rumbling noise resembling the passing of loaded waggons over frozen ground (not unlike distant thunder, but more uniform) was heard in the east, apparently low towards the earth, and continued about half a minute. The day had been warm and something smoaky, with the wind at south-west, and the atmosphere uncommonly free from clouds, particularly at the time these phænomenons happened.

A gentleman who was near thirty miles east of this place, saw the same meteor, and gives an account of it as above related.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, *October* 22.

As a marvelous circumstance, we mention the following, the authenticity of which we vouch for:—Mr. John Hogan, at Ringwood, Bergen county, has a bitch 9 months old, that has never had a whelp, but has so attached herself to a litter of kittens, and they to her, as to suckle them constantly; and appears to have a sufficient quantity of milk for their nourishment. And what is singular, separate them and put the kittens to their natural parent, they appear very discontented, and mew incessantly until they find the bitch again.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 22.

The king of Sweden, it is well known, was never deemed a monarch of great pecuniary resources; but such is the turn in his finances, that all contracts for naval and military stores are now paid for in ready money. This display of wealth gives wonderful vigour to the exertions in every department. His majesty has visited the dock-yards at Carlscroon, and the arsenals at Stockholm. He animated the artificers by his own activity. He told them, that the safety of their country rested chiefly on their zeal, in the glorious cause in which he was going to engage. "I remember (said he) the days of Charles XII. who brought the pride of Russia to its proper state of humiliation."

The king of Sweden has ranked high in the opinion of mankind ever since he accomplished the great revolution in favour of his people, which restored to them the blessings of freedom. His address on that occasion to every order of his subjects, shewed he possessed a mind capable of discriminating between the prerogative of the governor and the privileges of the governed; and of acting conformably to the obligations of regal justice. From that period to the present he has reigned over a contented and a flourishing kingdom; and being at length roused into action, which appears to be the result of reflecting rather than capricious policy, there is no doubt but he will continue to support the superior greatness of his own character, and to vindicate the military genius of the Swedish people.

Oct. 24. We learn from Lectoure, via Paris, that a most dreadful thunder storm happened in that city the 3d of June, which nearly destroyed the tower of the cathedral, and did very considerable damage, so as greatly to alarm all the neighbourhood. The dreadful and unexampled hurricane, which ravaged the city of Lectoure, and all the neighbouring parishes, on the 28th of June last year, had already greatly damaged the cathedral, upon which the present storm fell. The hail, which has laid waste the country round, was so large and abundant, that the memory of man does not furnish an instance of any thing so disastrous.

A comet for some days past has appeared in the north-east. It rises about 3 o'clock in the morning, and is visible to the naked eye, which gives an excellent opportunity for observation, and an accurate observer may make discoveries of these surprising stars hitherto unknown.

An address to the English and French nations—Being the conclusion of M. de Calonne's answer to M. Neckar, on the French finances.

"Must a fatal rivalship always disunite, and too often arm against each other, two people, whose natural position offers no subject of dispute, and who, owing to their reciprocal advantages have nothing for which to envy each other! As their division is the support of the hostilities of others, their alliance would be the seal of universal peace. They alone are in a condition to furnish the expences of a long war; and when discord springs up, by the quarrels of other princes, they alone, if they are dupes enough to take part, sacrifice commerce, treasures and prosperity. O nations, without contradiction the most enlightened of all upon the globe, be better acquainted with your true interests! As enemies, you can only mutually exhaust your strength, and vainly drench the earth with your blood; as friends, you can impose on the earth the mild condition of general tranquillity. When can there be a more favourable conjuncture for forming the hope of seeing you partaking in, or rather exercising together, this truly divine function, than when each has the happiness to be governed by a moderate, pacific and virtuous king?"

SAVANNA, *(Georgia) October* 2.

On the night of the 24th ult. about 12 o'clock, a party of Indians came to Mr. Quarterman's plantation in Liberty county. A small guard that was at the place run to the negro house and fired on them; they returned the fire and went off with two negroes. The guard sent immediately to lieutenant-colonel Stewart, who collected a few men and pursued. The following is a copy of his letter to colonel Maxwell, after his return:

"*Newport, September* 26.

"Dear colonel,

"Yesterday morning, after a robbery was committed at Mr. Quarterman's, I started with twelve men on the trail of the robbers; four miles above the Doctors creek came to where the trail divided, the one making for Oswald's Bluff, the other keeping the direct road for Beard's, and being very desirous of retaining the property, but not knowing which party they were with, induced me to divide my small, though brave party. Accordingly lieutenant Way, of the first company, took out six men and pursued them towards Oswald's Bluff; myself, with the remaining six, proceeded on the trail to Beard's, but the Indians, which seemed to make for Oswald's, after going some distance that way in a large swamp, scattered and rejoined the other party for Beard's. By this means lieutenant Way was at a great loss, however proceeded to the Bluff. I proceeded on with great care, knowing by their trail their numbers must be much superior to mine; therefore did not come up with them till half past 12 o'clock. About two miles this side of Beard's Bluff I made a charge upon them; they immediately faced about, and seeing my small number, met me with great courage. After killing two of them I ordered a retreat, two of our horses being wounded, and thinking it most prudent to retire to get lieutenant Way's party, which was to wait at an appointed place twelve miles off; but on my return

about two miles from the place of action, I fell in an ambuscade croſſing a ſmall ſwamp or branch, when an unfortunate young ſoldier (Mr. William Quartet-man) received a mortal wound. After coming up with Way's party, being very late in the day, and not having any proviſions, and having a dead man whom I wiſhed to get into the ſettlements, I was induced to return. The number of the Indians ſuppoſed to be about twenty. If no aſſiſtance is given the back ſettlers more than heretofore, the ſettlement to the ſouthward of me will be broke up in a few days. I am, dear colonel, with eſteem, your's, &c.

" D. STEWART.

" Colonel James Maxwell."

BALTIMORE, *October* 28.

Extract of a letter from Cronſtadt-Mole, (Ruſſia) to a gentleman at Boſton, dated July 31, 1788, *received by the brig Good Hope, which arrived there, a few days ago, in a ſhort paſſage from Ruſſia.*

" I find here nothing but war and preparations for war—the Swedes and Ruſſians are earneſtly engaged—there hath been one battle with their fleets, and another with their armies. The Ruſſians brought in here a ſhip of 60 guns with the rear admiral of the Swedes—and the Swedes have taken a 74 from them—the report is that the Ruſſians have loſt four ſail of the line. I expect ſoon to hear of another engagement, for I fell in, two days ago, with ſeven ſhips of the Swedes, and the port of their fleet is not above thirty-five leagues from this place, and it is ſaid their fleet is ſuperior to the Ruſſians. Yeſterday I paſſed through the Ruſſian fleet, commanded by admiral Greig, conſiſting of ſeventeen ſail of the line and four frigates; they were not above ten leagues apart, and if the reſt of the Swedes come out, there muſt be a ſevere action. Which of the armies got the better, am not able to inform you, but by what I can learn, both were willing to retire."

ANNAPOLIS, *November* 6.

On Thurſday laſt the Jockey Club purſe of ſixty guineas, was run for over the courſe near this city, and won by Mr. William Waſhington's roan mare Fanny Maykim.

On Friday the ſubſcription purſe of ſixty pounds, was run for over the ſame courſe, and won by Mr. John Brooke's bay horſe Cincinnatus. And

On Saturday the ſubſcription purſe of thirty pounds, was won by Mr. William M. Wilkinſon's bay horſe Fearnought.

Hugh Sherwood, of Huntington, James Tilghman, David Kerr and Samuel Chamberlaine, Eſquires, are elected delegates to repreſent Talbot county in the preſent general aſſembly. And,

John Stewart, Gillis Polk, John Gale and Henry Waggaman, Eſquires, are elected for Somerſet county.

Zebdiel Potter, Eſquire, is elected for Caroline county, and not Nathaniel Potter.

" On the 1ſt inſtant, departed this life, after a tedious illneſs, SINGLETON WOOTTON, Eſquire, merchant, Queen-Anne, Patuxent river, univerſally beloved and regretted, he met, or rather embraced, his approaching end with the greateſt piety and chriſtian confidence of a future and a happy ſtate."

November 4, 1788.

To be SOLD to the higheſt bidder for ready caſh, on the plantation of the late ROBERT DAVIDG, on Thurſday, the 20th day of November, if fair, if not the next fair day,

SEVERAL valuable negroes, black cattle, horſes, ſheep and hogs, houſehold and kitchen furniture, the crop of Indian corn, peaſe, beans, hay and fodder. The ſale to begin at 11 o'clock, and continued till ſold.

1 JOSHUA YATES, Acting Executor.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC SALE, on Thurſday, the 27th of November, 1788,

THE property of Mr. Walter Gott, and Mrs. Anne Gott, of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, conſiſting of negroes, horſes, hogs, cattle and furniture, a crop of corn and tobacco; the terms will be made known on the day of ſale. All perſons having any claims againſt the eſtate, are deſired to bring them in, on or before the day of ſale; and thoſe indebted are deſired to make payment, as no further indulgence can be given, by

BENJAMIN BURGESS, } Adminiſtrators.
JOHN CHEW. 10s 7½ } de bonis non.

Charles county, October 25, 1788.

To be SOLD, on a liberal credit, on Monday the 15th of December next, at PUBLIC VENDUE, if not ſooner diſpoſed of at private ſale, in which caſe due notice will be given,

MAXWELL'S SEAT, containing 500 acres of land, pleaſantly ſituated on the river Patuxent, two miles above Benedict; there are on the premiſes, a large orchard of the fineſt fruit trees, a large and commodious dwelling houſe, kitchen, carriage houſe, with other neceſſary buildings. At the ſame time will be diſpoſed of, ſeveral improved LOTS, in the town of Benedict, and the tobacco warehouſe. Poſſeſſion will be given to the purchaſers, on complying with the terms of ſale, which will be known, by application to major JOHN SWAN, in Baltimore, or the ſubſcriber, at Allen's Freſh.

1 JOHN CAMPBELL.

October 28, 1788.

THIS is to forewarn all perſons from truſting or dealing with MONNIKEY MOSS, on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts ſhe may contract from the date hereof.

2 JAMES MOSS.

October 30, 1788.

To be RENTED, and poſſeſſion given the firſt day of December next.

THE houſe or tenement at preſent occupied by Mr. Thomas Rutland, junior, on the head of South-river. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber.

1 JOSEPH HOWARD, Jun.

George-town, October 25, 1788.

WAS loſt on Wedneſday, the 22d inſt. between Mr. Humphry Belt's and London-town, a SILVER WATCH, maker's name ROBERT ALLAM, London, No. 425. The ſubſcriber's name may be ſeen on one of the papers within the caſe. Whoever will deliver the ſaid watch to me, or Mr. Humphry Belt, ſhall be generouſly rewarded.

10s 7½ RICHARD J. ORME.

THE ſubſcribers being appointed by the honourable the chancellor truſtees for William Sprigg Bowie, requeſt a meeting of the creditors of the ſaid Bowie, at Upper-Marlborough, on Wedneſday, the 3d day of December next, having ſome matters to lay before them, which the truſtees think of conſequence and neceſſary to have their advice.

SAMUEL HEPBURN,
Oct. 28, 1788. 1 THOMAS CLARK.

Twenty Guineas Reward.

Upper Marlborough, October 28, 1788.

WENT away from the ſubſcriber, on Friday laſt, a mulatto man named SIMON, a good blackſmith, twenty-eight years of age, five feet ten inches high, one of his ankles is larger than the other, carries himſelf pretty erect and of ſoft inſinuating manners; his mother and brothers live with Henry May, blackſmith, near South river church, where, it is probable, he may be ſecreted at times; his wife lives in Baltimore with Samuel Chaſe, Eſquire, ſo that he will, perhaps, divide his time between thoſe places. Ten guineas will be given to any perſon ſecuring the above fellow, ſo that I get him again, or the above reward, if brought home.

D. MAGRUDER.

All maſters of veſſels are hereby cautioned againſt taking him on board. 1

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living in Prince-George's county, Maryland, a white MARE, about fourteen hands high, ſeventeen or eighteen years old, paces and trots, has no perceivable brand, her off eye is out. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

Oct. 27, 1788. 10s 7½ NATHAN MILES.

TAKEN up as ſtray, by OWEN ELDER, living in Anne-Arundel county, a gray MARE, about thirteen hands and an half high, trots and gallops, branded on the right ſhoulder I B, about ſeven or eight years old. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 10s 7½

October 21, 1788.

Three Pounds Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber's plantation, in Prince-George's county, Maryland, about three miles from the Alexandria ferry, two months ago, a NEGRO MAN named ISAAC, about 28 years of age, raw boned, ſmall legged, looks down calf when ſpoken to, with a flat open noſe, about five feet 7 or 8 inches high, is a very artful cunning fellow, and determined to be free and independent at any rate. He had on when he went away a white coat, nankeen embroidered waiſtcoat, and white dimetty breeches, which he may probably change. Whoever ſecures the ſaid negro, ſo that I get him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by me. 2 PETER SAVARY.

JOHN HYDE,

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has opened a ſhop in Conduit-ſtreet, oppoſite to Mr. George Mann's new building, where he makes BOOTS and SHOES in the neateſt manner, on the ſhorteſt notice, and loweſt terms. He hopes by his attention and punctuality to merit the cuſtom of thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their commands, and from the experience he has had, and ſerving his time with Mr. WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, that he is qualified for the taſk.

N. B. JOURNEYMEN are wanted at the above buſineſs. 3 X

Charles county, October 15, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber, late inſpector at Chickamuxon warehouſe, intends to apply, by petition, to the next general aſſembly of Maryland, praying relief from the damages he has ſuſtained by the loſs of tobacco from the ſaid warehouſe, and other places near the ſaid warehouſe, at which, tobacco during the war, and while he was inſpector, was directed to be lodged, which tobacco was ſtolen or deſtroyed by means that the ſubſcriber could not prevent.

3 SAMUEL LUCKETT.

Baltimore, October 21, 1788.

THE public are hereby informed, that a STAGE for Annapolis will ſtart from Baltimore on Mondays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock, from the houſe of Mr. JOHN STARCK, (Indian-Queen,) and will arrive in Annapolis the ſame days; and on Tueſdays and Saturdays will ſtart from Mr. GEORGE MANN'S, at 8 o'clock, for Baltimore-town.—Price of each paſſenger ten ſhillings, and in proportion for one hundred and fifty weight of baggage.

The proprietor of theſe ſtages for the convenience of paſſengers, and the tranſportation of the public mail, has provided a complete STAGE COACH, and able horſes, by which he means to continue a regular and conſtant communication between the above places, with attention and diſpatch.—He hopes his exertion therein will not fail to merit the generous patronage of the public.

1 HENRY STOUFFER.

St. Mary's county, October 13, 1788.

To be SOLD; or RENTED,

A HOUSE and LOT in Hamburgh, on Wiccomico river; it is an elegant ſtand for a ſtore, as the inſpection is held there—there is a good landing. Any perſon or perſons inclining to purchaſe or rent may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, at ſaid houſe.

2 WILLIAM M'KEVER.

Annapolis, October 27, 1788.

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of JOHN CAMPBELL, late of this city, deceaſed, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Tueſday, the 11th of November next, on the premiſes,

A LOT of GROUND, containing one acre, near the river Severn, with the improvements thereon. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale.

2 X FRANCES CAMPBELL, Executrix.

THE ſubſcriber intends to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland, to releaſe him from Montgomery county gaol, for debts which he is unable to pay.

2 HENRY WATSON.

October 21, 1788.

APPLICATION will be made to the next county court, for Saint Mary's, for a commiſſion to mark and bound that part of Trent Neck and Greenfield's Diſcovery, now in the ſubſcriber's poſſeſſion, and alſo the boundaries of thoſe tracts of land, which were included in Trent Neck by patent of confirmation.

3 SUSANNA TRUMAN HAWKINS.

October 20, 1788.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

THE ſubſcriber, of Prince-George's county, in the month of October, 1787, had a tobacco-houſe, full of tobacco, conſumed by fire in the night; and on the night of the 28th of Auguſt laſt, he had ſeven ſtacks of wheat and rye deſtroyed in the ſame manner, and an attempt at the ſame time was made to burn a new and valuable tobacco-houſe with three hogſheads of packed tobacco, a quantity of plantation utenſils, and a variety of other valuable property, therein. On the night preceding the evening when the aforeſaid tobacco-houſe was burnt, Notley Young, Eſquire, for whom the ſubſcriber is manager, loſt a tobacco-houſe by fire. The ſubſcriber is fully convinced that theſe misfortunes were not occaſioned by accident, but that ſome depraved and hardened wretch has ſecretly and wilfully attempted his ruin by the commiſſion of thoſe enormities. The above reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS is hereby offered to any perſon who will apprehend and ſecure the perpetrator or perpetrators of the crimes above mentioned, ſo that they be brought to condign puniſhment.

3 NATHAN SOPER.

Annapolis, September 26, 1788.

JUST IMPORTED

In the ſhip WILLING TOM, captain GEORGE JEFFERY, from LONDON, and for ſale, on the moſt reaſonable terms, for

CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE, by

JOHN PETTY, and Co.

A general aſſortment of merchandize ſuitable for the preſent and approaching ſeaſon. 6

September 24, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends petitioning the next general aſſembly of Maryland, for a charter for a fair to be held at Warwick, in Cecil county.

7 DANIEL CHARLES HEATH.

September 1, 1788.

THE ſubſcribers mean to petition the next general aſſembly to make good a title to one thouſand acres of land, lying in Baltimore county, given by the ſtate of Maryland to their reſpective wives.

X THOMAS H. HANSON,
HORATIO BELT.

Sept. 1, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the veſtry of Saint Peter's parith in Talbot county, intend to petition the next general aſſembly for an act to confirm the title of three acres of land, whereon the church ſtands, to the ſaid veſtry and their ſucceſſors for ever.

X JOSEPH MARTIN, Regiſter.

SAMUEL HUTTON,
COACH-MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform the public, and his old customers, that he has supplied himself with a parcel of valuable timber of the beſt quality, and materials, for the carriage making buſineſs in all its various branches, and moſt approved faſhions. Thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their commands, will be kindly received and punctually attended to, in Corn-hill-ſtreet, Annapolis. 7 X

September 16, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next ſeſſion, to paſs a law to eſtabliſh the general court for the eaſtern ſhore of this ſtate at the town of Talbot, in Talbot county, and to repeal ſo much of the act of February, 1777, as orders the ſaid eaſtern ſhore court to be held at Talbot court-houſe until a town ſhall be laid out at Dover, and a court-houſe and priſon there erected, after which the ſaid court for the eaſtern ſhore ſhall be for ever held at Dover. 6

September 2, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the veſtry of Saint Margaret's, Weſtminſter pariſh, intend to petition the general aſſembly of Maryland for a law to empower them to apply the rents ariſing from the glebes of the ſaid pariſh towards payment of a debt due from the ſaid pariſh to the reverend William Hanna, late of the ſaid pariſh, deceaſed. 8w

Signed, per order,
X BENJAMIN FISH, Regiſter.

Auguſt 25, 1788.

To be SOLD to the higheſt bidder, on the premiſes, on Thurſday the 20th of November, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, belonging to Francis Lewis Taney, being in Saint Mary's county, on the weſtern ſhore of Patuxent river, together with another tract adjoining, (alſo ſome negroes,) the whole contains between 9 hundred and a thouſand acres and is part of DELABROOKE MANOR, except about ninety acres of the Reſerve; there is on the ſaid land, a good dwelling houſe, barn, and ſeveral other convenient houſes, ſituated on the river, and certainly is equal to any for fiſhing and water-fowling; it is fertile, well timbered, and produces remarkably kind; near half the land is in woods, and abounds in good water and fruit-trees of excellent ſorts, beſides apple and peach orchards; this ſeat would afford many good meadows with very little expence and trouble; the whole is in good repair, and rented for the next year enſuing.—Such as are inclined to purchaſe may obſerve, that one fourth of the purchaſe money muſt be paid on the day of ſale, and the balance thereof on bond with approved ſecurity, payable in three payments, one third on the twentieth day of November, ſeventeen hundred and eighty-nine, one third that day twelve months, and the balance on the twentieth of November, ſeventeen hundred and ninety-one.—Whoever purchaſes the ſaid land ſhall have immediate poſſeſſion given, with the advantages and profits ariſing from the next year's rent.—The ſale will begin at one o'clock.—Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe by private contract may apply to

RAPHAEL TANEY, Attorney
10 for FRANCIS LEWIS TANEY.

Annapolis, October 1, 1788.

OBSERVING a number of debtors to the ſtate, as well as other individuals, are often in want of ſome kind of certificates, and at a loſs where to get them on proper terms for their money, and the holders of certificates when in want of caſh for them, are likewiſe at a loſs for a market, for want of ſome particular place to apply, where they could be on a certainty of getting an exchange on reaſonable terms.

The ſubſcriber being well acquainted with the different kind of certificates and their paſſing value, has induced him to offer his ſervice to provide, and inform thoſe that do or may want, that by lodging the needful he will ſupply them with certificates, or caſh, at a ſhort notice, on reaſonable terms, on paying a moderate commiſſion. There being a number, who have payments to make in certificates to the treaſury, that live at a conſiderable diſtance, many of whom wiſh to make payments as they provide money for that purpoſe, are prevented for want of the certificates, and not being convenient to ride 50 or 100 miles to get them and make a ſmall payment; thoſe who are thus ſituated that wiſh to be provided with certificates, and have them placed to their credit, by forwarding the money at any time may depend on being furniſhed with certificates, and payment made to their orders, on as good terms as if they were preſent, by their

Humble ſervant,
6 JAMES WILLIAMS.

Annapolis, April 19, 1788.

THE ſubſcribers being very anxious that an immediate payment of what is due them be made, that they may be enabled to comply with their engagements; in order to facilitate the collection, have appointed Mr. JOHN WATKINS, to call upon thoſe who have accounts with them, for the ſame, whoſe receipt ſhall be good; they beg that this notice be particularly attended to, as it is not in their power to give any further indulgence; thoſe who incline to call and pay at Annapolis, will always find a perſon at their late ſtore on the Dock, or at the treaſury-office, ready to receive.

24 THOMAS and BENJAMIN HARWOOD.

Charles county, September 12, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber (a ſecurity for SAMUEL LUCKET, late inſpector of Chickamuxon warehouſe, and ſince an inſolvent debtor,) intends to petition the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next meeting, for an act authoriſing him to ſell, and apply to his own uſe, two hogſheads of tobacco in ſaid warehouſe, inſpected ſome time in the year 1785, and not as yet called for, to contribute, in ſome degree, to his relief from that heavy expence which he has been at in conſequence of his ſuretyſhip. 8 X BEN. BENSON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next general aſſembly, for the removal of PILES WAREHOUSE, on Piles creek, in Charles county, from where it now ſtands to Wood Land point, on ſaid creek. Application will alſo be made to the next general aſſembly, by the ſufferers, to be reimburſed their loſs on eighty-two hogſheads of tobacco, damaged in ſaid Piles warehouſe by the freſh and tide on the 24th of July laſt.

Notice is likewiſe hereby given, that application will be made to the next general aſſembly, for the removal of CEDAR POINT WAREHOUSE, in Charles county, from where it now ſtands to a place of ſafety. Application will alſo be made to the next general aſſembly, by the ſufferers, to be reimburſed their loſs on eighty hogſheads, or more, of tobacco damaged in the ſaid Cedar Point warehouſe, and waſhed out of the ſame by the tide on the 24th day of July laſt. X

PROPOSALS,
For Printing by Subſcription,
BY
ISAAC COLLINS,
IN TRENTON,
THE
HOLY BIBLE,
CONTAINING
The OLD and NEW TESTAMENT;
WITH THE
Apocrypha and Marginal Notes.
CONDITIONS:

I. This work, to be contained in one large volume, Quarto, of nine hundred and eighty-four pages, will be reprinted page for page with the Oxford edition, on a beautiful new type, and good paper. An index will be added; and alſo the Scripture meaſures, weights and coins.

II. The price to ſubſcribers, for the volume, well bound, four Spaniſh dollars; one dollar to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, the remainder on delivery of the book.

III. The work to be put to preſs as ſoon as three thouſand copies ſhall be ſubſcribed for, and to be finiſhed without delay.

The Editor has been encouraged, by a number of reſpectable characters, to offer the above propoſals to the public, under a conviction that a handſome American edition of the Bible, in Quarto, will, at this time, be both ſeaſonable and acceptable, as no part of the money will go out of the country.

This conſideration, it is hoped, will be an inducement to ſubſcribe, and of courſe promote the more frequent reading of this moſt invaluable book in private families. He therefore wiſhes to attract the attention, and obtain the countenance of people of all denominations; not doubting but that, in the execution of the work, he will be able to give ample ſatisfaction, both as to its accuracy and neatneſs.

Subſcriptions will be received by Hugh Gaine and Edmund Prior, New-York; by Joſeph Crukſhank and William Young, Philadelphia; by Townſend and Patton, Baltimore; and by the editor in Trenton.

It is requeſted, that the leading characters of all the different denominations of Chriſtians in the United States, who may feel diſpoſed to promote this undertaking, will, as early as may be, grant their aſſiſtance in procuring ſubſcriptions—and that the ſeveral printers of news-papers in the union will be pleaſed to inſert the above propoſals in their papers.

To all whom it may concern.

MR. Iſaac Collins has, for many years laſt paſt, been, and ſtill is, printer to the ſtate of New-Jerſey: Having by this means had the more frequent opportunities to ſee his work, I have had abundant proof of the accuracy and correctneſs of his publications, as well as of his remarkable attention to buſineſs.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.
Trenton, 11th September, 1788. 3

Cæcil county gaol, September 18, 1788.

THE ſubſcriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the honourable the general aſſembly at November ſeſſion, that a law may paſs for liberating him from confinement, for debts which he is not able to pay. 6 ISAAC REYNOLDS.

September 10, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the juſtices of Dorcheſter county intend to preſer a petition to the next general aſſembly of Maryland, to make the road which leads from Talbot-town to Akard's ferry a public road. X

Charles county, October 6, 1788.

NEGROES,
And OTHER PROPERTY,
For SALE, on CREDIT.

To be SOLD by the ſubſcriber, on Tueſday the ſecond day of December next, at Benfield, the place of his preſent reſidence,

SUNDRY DRAUGHT HORSES, COWS and CALVES, and young HOGS, together with the crop of INDIAN CORN and FODDER made on ſaid plantation. Alſo, to be SOLD, at Cauſin-Manor, on Friday the 2d day of January next, ſundry LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES, conſiſting of MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN. Two years credit will be given for payment of the NEGROES, and ſix months credit for the OTHER PROPERTY. Bond, with approved ſecurity, on intereſt from the day of ſale, will be required. In caſe either of the ſales ſhould be prevented by wet weather, it is to be held on the next fair day.

6 w 4 G. B. CAUSIN.

October 8, 1788.

FOR SALE,

At PUBLIC VENDUE, agreeably to the laſt will and teſtament of Doctor NICHOLAS BERRY, late of Montgomery county, deceaſed, to diſcharge his juſt debts, on Monday the firſt of December, if fair, if not the next fair day, for READY MONEY, on the premiſes,

ABOUT 200 acres of LAND, or perhaps more, of that well known TRACT of LAND, called CHARLES and BENJAMIN, lying near Rock creek, in Montgomery county—ſeven miles from the court-houſe, eighteen from George-town, and about the ſame diſtance from Bladenſburg. This land is equal, if not ſuperior, to any land in the ſame county, for tobacco, Indian corn and ſmall grain; there are 20 or 30 acres cleared, and under good fence, and with a little expence may clear a valuable meadow of about 10 or 15 acres; the uncleared land is exceeding well timbered and lies level, is capable of any improvement. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid land, may view it, and will be ſhewn it, by the ſubſcriber, who lives on the plantation.

ELEANOR BERRY, Executrix.

N. B. All perſons having claims againſt the above eſtate are earneſtly requeſted to bring them in, legally atteſted, on that day, for final ſettlement, as the ſubſcriber will not hold herſelf liable to any future charges that may come againſt the above eſtate. Thoſe indebted are deſired to make immediate payment, or elſe legal meaſures will be taken without reſpect to perſons. 4 E. B.

Port-Tobacco, September 19, 1788.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, a Man Slave named GEORGE, a dark mulatto, about ſix feet high, ſlender made, with large and long arms, he has loſt one of his fore teeth, and has ſeveral remarkable ſcars on his face and neck, occaſioned by being ſeverely wounded with a knife by a fellow who attempted to murder him ſome time ago, one of theſe ſcars is below his under lip, another from the upper part of his right cheek acroſs his neck, and two others acroſs the back part of his neck, which have left marks reſembling thoſe frequently ſeen on Africans; he had on and took with him an oſnabrig coat and overalls, London brown ſuperfine broad cloth coat, a white linen jacket, two ſtriped jackets, a pair of yellow caſting breeches, white and brown thread ſtockings, white and brown linen ſhirts, new ſhoes and metal buckles. Whoever apprehends and delivers the ſaid ſlave to me at this place, ſhall receive TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD, including therein all charges whatever.

7 J. H. STONE.

Auguſt 15, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers intend to petition the general aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion, to paſs an act to aid certain defects in the conveyance of the northernmoſt moiety of a tract of land in Cæcil county, called MORRIS's NECK.

WILLIAM M. TENNENT,
9 X FRANCIS BAKER.

WHEREAS I made over a tract of land, lying on Little Choptank river, in Dorcheſter county, to William Steele, for which I received his bond, which he never diſcharged, and who ſince died inſolvent; I therefore do give this public notice, that I intend to petition the general aſſembly for an act to paſs, confirming my title to the ſaid tract of land.

8 X ROBERT WILSON.

Calvert county, September 5, 1788.

THE veſtry and pariſhioners of All Saints pariſh, intend to petition the general aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion, for an act to aſſeſs the pews of the church for the maintenance of a miniſter. 8 w

Signed, per order,
5 SAMUEL MEAD, Regiſter.

ANNAPOLIS:
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(XLIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2185.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1788.

VIENNA, *August* 13.

THE lateſt letters from Semlin mention, that his imperial majeſty, after a ſlight indiſpoſition which had confined him to his apartment for ſeveral days, had again reſumed his uſual exerciſe on horſeback, and that his health was almoſt entirely re-eſtabliſhed. There had been no alteration whatever in the poſition of the army; and the ſickneſs amongſt the troops was augmented to a very alarming degree. The diſeaſes under which they labour are chiefly fevers, agues and the dyſentery; but there is not the ſmalleſt ſymptom of any contagious or epidemical diſtemper in either of the armies.

Marſhal Laudohn ſet out very early this morning for Croatia, where he will put himſelf at the head of the army lately under the command of prince Charles Lichtenſtein. The head quarters are at Czeroylyani, on the river Unna, and marſhal Lauſonn is expected to arrive there in three or four days.

The grand vizier has pitched his camp near to Niſſa, and on the high road to Belgrade.

MADRID, *June* 15.

The name of Peter Anthony Gratarel, ſecretary to the Venetian ſenate, is too famous in the political world not to mention his death, which we learnt from the Mauritius by the way of Cadiz. This perſon, after betraying and quitting his country, went through many adventures, and took refuge in the iſland of Madagaſcar, where he joined his ſtrange fortune to the no leſs remarkable one of the famous general Begnouſki. They formed the project together of making conqueſts, and raiſing a ſovereignty for themſelves in thoſe foreign countries. The cabinet of Verſailles being informed of it, ſent a body of troops to attack the rebel general immediately, who ſurpriſed him and ſurrounded his houſe. He defended himſelf a long time, ſelling his life dearly, but was at laſt ſhot in the breaſt, and died immediately. They took nine of his people, amongſt whom was Gratarel, but they all died ſoon after of an epidemical diſorder which raged there. Gratarel died the 12th of laſt October.

PETERSBURGH, *July* 26.

The Prince Guſtavus, the Swediſh prize of 70 guns, is arrived at Cronſtadt, with 5 Ruſſian men of war to refit—they are thoſe the moſt crippled in the action. Admiral Greig's ſquadron has been reinforced with four other new ſhips, while they are repairing. Sixteen new armed galleys are conſtructing with great expedition—they are to cruiſe on the coaſt of Swediſh Finland, to oppoſe the ſmall fleet of the Swediſh veſſels at Swaborg. Theſe veſſels are to mount guns of 18, 24, and 36 pounders; and to make the equipment as complete as poſſible, half the watermen on the river Nova, and in this port, have been preſſed on board them.

WARSAW, *Auguſt* 1.

It is poſitively aſſerted here, that Jaſſy has again yielded to the dominion of the Turks, the Auſtrians having found it neceſſary to abandon the place, in order to aſſiſt at the ſiege of Choczim.

LONDON, *Auguſt* 2.

Paragraph of a letter from prince Potemkin's head quarters, dated June 20.

"The famous Paul Jones arriving at Cherſon whilſt the prince de Naſſau was preparing to engage the Turkiſh fleet, under the command of the famous captain pacha, earneſtly entreated that prince to admit him as a volunteer, which was done with the applauſe of all the fleet."

Aug. 9. A variety of preſents are going out to Africa and Guinea, to be diſtributed among the chiefs in amity with Great-Britain; among whom it is reſolved to attempt an entire new mode in reſpect to the ſlave trade, from which every good conſequence may be expected to reſult.

NEGOTIATION FOR PEACE.

A correſpondent, who is in a ſituation that enables him to learn ſomething of the negotiations that are carrying on at the Porte, under the mediation of France, aſſures that the following propoſals have been made by the different parties at war, as the preliminaries of peace: The emperor has demanded a ceſſion of Belgrade, of Moldavia and Wallachia, and a free navigation upon all the rivers that communicate with the Black Sea, provided the rivers paſs through any part of the dominions of Auſtria, or of the territories of which his majeſty claims the ceſſion.

On receiving this propoſal, the divan expreſſed the greateſt indignation, obſerving, that the emperor preſumed to aſk for more in the midſt of a war, in which the Porte had hitherto baffled the deſigns of her enemies, than he could ſuppoſe the Ottomans would give, even almoſt in the hour of deſpondency, to put an end to the moſt ruinous and unſucceſsful war.

The *ea* paſs, more moderate, inſiſted not upon any acceſſion to the territories ſhe poſſeſſed at the breaking out of the war, but merely that the Crimea ſhould be inſeparably annexed to her crown, and guaranteed to it by France, Auſtria, Spain and Great-Britain; and that a ſolemn embaſſy ſhould be ſent by the Porte to Peterſburgh, to apologize for the raſhneſs of the Ottoman adminiſtration in kindling the flames of war without any provocation, and for the inſult offered to the empreſs, in the impriſonment of her repreſentative W. de Bulgakow.

To this the divan replied, that while they could maintain the war, they never would conſent that the Crim Tartars, whoſe royal houſe might one day give ſovereigns to the Ottoman empire, ſhall be the ſubjects of Ruſſia.

The French ambaſſador has propoſed, that as the Porte had once already conſented that the Crimea ſhould be added to the Ruſſian empire, ſhe ſhould now finally confirm and guarantee that province to the empreſs and her ſucceſſors; and this point, which appeared to have been the only cauſe of the war, being thus ſettled, the two powers ſhall put an end to it, without making any further claim whatever upon each other.

His excellency further propoſed, that as the emperor had entered into the war merely as an ally, he ſhould alſo put an end to it, as ſoon as his principal, the empreſs, ſhould agree to terminate it; and that as he had not complained of any wrongs done to him by the Porte, ſo he could not call upon her to make any ſacrifices to him.

The empreſs has promiſed the court of France to take the propoſals of the French ambaſſador into conſideration; but the emperor, without heſitation, declared it to be inadmiſſible, and immediately rejected it.

So ſtood the buſineſs when a new difficulty was ſtarted by Sweden. His Swediſh majeſty cauſed it to be ſignified to Ruſſia, that he expects before he diſarms, that the empreſs ſhall reſtore to his crown the parts of Finland and Carelia, which the Ruſſians forced the Swedes to cede to them at the concluſion of a war unjuſtly undertaken againſt Charles XII of Sweden by the Czar Peter I. The empreſs rejected with indignation the idea of purchaſing peace from ſo puny a neighbour, for ingloriouſly ſurrendering provinces which her great predeceſſor had ſo gloriouſly won.

This we are aſſured is the preſent ſtate of the negotiations for peace; and our correſpondent apprehends, that the interference of Sweden, inſtead of accelerating the concluſion of the war, as the Turks expected, will probably be the cauſe of extending its ravages from the north to the ſouth of Europe.

Aug. 13. Letters from Algiers inform us, that the dey has put the French conſul in irons, and ſtopped all veſſels of his nation that were in that port; we are likewiſe informed, that all the ſhips that were armed at Toulon, were ordered to ſail and block up the bay of Algiers.

It has been remarked of general Paoli, that regularly in the courſe of every month he pays a viſit to the king's bench. As the general ſeemed to have no acquaintance there, ſome one was induced to aſk him his motives. He replied, with that openneſs which diſtinguiſhes his character, that he had no other motive than one, which, though ſingular, he was not aſhamed to avow: it is, ſaid the general, to contemplate the ſpot where the valiant Theodore, who was my predeceſſor in command, and who ſurpaſſed me in merit, as in misfortune, fell a victim to poverty and anguiſh.

The following odd circumſtance occurred in the weſt of England a ſhort time ſince: A gentleman farmer from time to time had miſſed a deal of poultry from his yard, &c. A fox was naturally ſuſpected, but no fox was known to harbour in the neighbourhood: however, a continuation of the offence induced the farmer at length to borrow a pack of hounds from a neighbouring gentleman, if poſſible, to diſcover the retreat of the offender. Many covers were explored in vain, till, in a wood, all on a ſudden the hounds ſeemed to have got a ſcent at the bottom of a tree, in the branches of which, when the huntſmen came up, a monkey was found chattering at the dogs. It ſeems he had abſconded from a gentleman's houſe a few weeks before, and for want of food had grown perfectly voracious. The difficulty in taking of him, from his leaping from tree to tree, &c. was declared by the huntſmen to have yielded more ſport than any fox-chaſe they ever engaged in, and whether the farmer's ſuſpicion of him was rightly founded or not, his poultry was no longer annoyed by nocturnal depredations.

Sept. 3. The camp at St. Omers is under the orders of the prince de Conde. The compte de Artois ſerves as a volunteer in this camp. It conſiſts of 40 battalions of infantry, of 400 men each, 8 regiments of cavalry and dragoons, of 375, and 2 regiments of chaſſeurs, of 500 men each. In all 20,000 men.

The camp at Metz is to be commanded by marſhal Broglio. Monſieur the kings brother is a volunteer under him, it conſiſts of 24 battalions of infantry, 200 artillery men, and 18 regiments of cavalry and dragoons, making together 57,060 men.

Very particular inſtructions have been ſent over to the honourable Hugh Elliot, Eſq; his majeſty's envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the court of Denmark, to make ſtrict inquiries into the cauſe of the ſhips, bound from Sweden to England being made prizes of by the Ruſſians, and put into Elſineur, complaints having been received that they are Britiſh property. At the ſame time, the ambaſſador is commiſſioned to declare, that as his Britannic majeſty has explained himſelf unequivocally as to the perfect neutrality he intends reſpecting the Ruſſians and Swedes, the ſame aſſurances will be expected from the court of Denmark.

There are in Ruſſia two very conſiderable trains of artillery, one of them is placed in the Ukraine, frontier to the Tartars and Turks, the other on this ſide the empire, within reach of new conqueſts. The fortified places are beſides abundantly provided with cannon, and each battalion has two field pieces and a mortar. In 1740, they could reckon in Ruſſia twenty thouſand pieces of cannon, and that number has ſince greatly increaſed. The matroſſes are as brave a body of men as they are fine in appearance, their uniform is red and black, with gold button holes. It is to a Scotchman named Bruce, that the empire is indebted for the good order which now reigns in the artillery and the ſchools of fortification.

General Laudohn has taken upon him the command of the grand army in Hungary, but upon condition of having the ſole direction of it himſelf. This has inſpired the ſoldiery with freſh courage, and raiſed their ſpirits drooping almoſt to deſpair, at ſeeing thouſands of their comrades periſh on their right and left, in a painful ſtate of inactivity.

The profound ſecrecy with which the grand vizier keeps his intentions, gives great uneaſineſs to the emperor, who has ordered a conſiderable force to the protection of the Bannat, which the Auſtrians apprehend to be in danger, while they are divided about giving credit to two accounts, both probable, by one of which the Turks mean to paſs the Danube, and by the other to return to Conſtantinople, in caſe the Ruſſians ſhould attack it. The uncertainty of which is the truth of theſe two contradictory aſſertions, puzzles the emperor how to act, and in fact keeps him fixed on one ſpot, without daring to move.

Bread has been ſo ſcarce in Normandy and in the neighbourhood of Verſailles, that riots have commenced, which the military were called forth to diſperſe. Government was obliged to order the price of it to be lowered, to prevent a general inſurrection.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, Auguſt 6.

"On the 2d inſtant, the venerable old field marſhal baron de Laudohn, received an order from the emperor to go and take the command of the army in Croatia. This order, though not known till yeſterday, has given univerſal ſatisfaction; for prince Lichtenſtein being too ill to ſupport the fatigues of a campaign, his majeſty could not cauſe greater joy than by beſtowing the command on that illuſtrious general, of whoſe merit Frederick the Great ſpoke in the higheſt terms. In conſequence of this order he will ſoon ſet off for Dubitza. His majeſty has, moreover, ordered him to be furniſhed from the court with whatever he wants, ſuch as carriages, horſes, table utenſils, ſervants, wines, &c. and has beſides ordered a ſum of money ſufficient to defray all his expences during the campaign. The army he is to command amounts to 60,000 men; but we are ignorant of a very eſſential thing, and without which he can undertake nothing worthy of his abilities, that is, whether he will be permitted to draw from the line of Croatia and Eſclavonia what number of forces he thinks ſufficient to reinforce his army, and enable him to enter Boſnia. Thoſe who maintained the affirmative formed their opinion upon the emperor's intention, which is not only to take Dubitza, but make his troops advance into the heart of Boſnia, to preſerve the Croats in Dalmatia from being deſtroyed by the perfidy of Mahmud Pacha. They indeed ſtill defend themſelves courageouſly, and with ſucceſs; but they muſt yield, either through famine or to the ſuperiority of numbers, notwithſtanding the ſuccours they have received from the Montenegrins."

SALEM, *October* 21.

Captain Cleves arrived here yeſterday, in 49 days from Gottenburgh; and brings intelligence, that the flame of war increaſes in the north of Europe—that Denmark had declared war againſt Sweden—that off the coaſt of Norway a pilot boat ſpoke with him, and informed him that they were preſſing men in Norway, for the land and ſea ſervice, and had already ſent ſeveral hundred ſeamen to Elſineur.

Captain Cleves further informs, that accounts had been received at Gottenburgh, of two engagements between the Ruſſian and Swediſh fleets; in the firſt of which each ſide loſt a ſhip of the line; in the ſecond, the Swedes (which is the only particulars he can give of it) loſt another ſhip of the line.

Three Swediſh frigates, cruiſing in the North Sea the middle of Auguſt laſt, fell in with two Ruſſian

frigates going from Peterſburgh to Archangel, laden with ordinance, anchors, &c. both which ſtruck to the Swedes; but the weather being bad, and three Ruſſian ſhips of the line heaving in ſight, one got clear, the other was carried into Marſtrand, and, before captain Cleves ſailed, was ready for a cruiſe againſt the enemies of Sweden. The Swedes had taken ſeveral Ruſſian frigates in the Baltic.

The accounts from the Swediſh army in Finland were, that, although inferior in number to the Ruſſians, it was making head againſt them, and had got the better in ſeveral ſkirmiſhes: The capital of all the Ruſſias, was ſuppoſed to be its immediate object; and the capture of Peterſburgh was an idea familiar to thoſe who reflected, that the Swediſh valour which wildly led on by Charles XII. made Europe tremble, was now guided by the prudent hand of Guſtavus III.

MIDDLETOWN, *October* 27.

Laſt Friday evening ſe'nnight a meteor was ſeen paſſing through the atmoſphere from N. E. to S. W. The late preſident Clap's opinion of theſe meteors was this: "They are ſolid bodies, half a mile in diameter, revolving round the earth in long eliplſes, their leaſt diſtance being about 20 or 30 miles: by their friction upon the atmoſphere they make a conſtant rumbling noiſe, and collect electrical fire, and when they come neareſt the earth or a little after, being then overcharged, they make an exploſion as loud as a large cannon."

NEW-YORK, *October* 28.

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh.

"Our univerſity is in as high repute as ever. The medical profeſſorſhips are filled by gentlemen of the firſt abilities. An acquiſition has been lately had in Mr. David Hume, appointed to a law profeſſorſhip. He is a nephew to the late hiſtorian and philoſopher, and inherits his uncle's abilities as well as his fortune. A letter written by him at a very early period of the war under the ſignature of Lucius, was highly applauded. In it he attacked Sir William Howe, and with the criticiſm of a veteran officer, and the eloquent language of a Junius, animadverted on the operations of the campaigns 1776 and 1777, in the unfortunate American war.

"Principal Robertſon has publiſhed a new edition of his hiſtory of Scotland. Suggeſtions have been thrown out that the Principal may reſume his American hiſtory, and continue it to the termination of the late civil war, for my own part I have no expectations of the kind.

"Sir John Dalrymple has given the world another volume of his memoirs. The whigs will never forgive one of their number, for Sir John is ſo both by deſcent and profeſſion, for proving that Sydney, Hamden and many other flaming patriots, were hirelings and penſioners of France."

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 1.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in London, who lately travelled through France, dated Auguſt 27, *received by the brig Two Brothers, captain Craig.*

"The politics of Europe have now got into as pretty a ferment as the Britiſh miniſtry could wiſh. The Turks have been rather ſucceſsful againſt both the empires, until the late action in the Black Sea, in which our Paul Jones diſtinguiſhed himſelf, and is ſince created a knight of the order of St. Anne. To balance this ſucceſs of the Ruſſian marine, the Swedes have begun a war for the recovery of their former poſſeſſions in Finland. Some wiſe folks ſay, that the court of London have ſet the Swedes in motion, and have negotiated that ſubſidy ſupplied them by Turkey, of three millions of thallers *; others ſay this buſineſs is done by France; others, that France, England, and Pruſſia have entered into a compact for mediating a peace. The emperor has made a miſerable campaign of it; he has ſhewn a great deficiency in military abilities, and is ſaid to be heartily ſick of the war. There is no doubt in my mind, but that a general peace will be negotiated this winter, as two many powers will be involved, to be willing to decide any thing by the ſword.

"The Engliſh papers tell you ten thouſand lies reſpecting the internal commotions in France. No perſon has been killed in the riots that have happened in the provinces. The marquis de la Fayette is not baſtiled, but only deprived of his military command for the preſent. Colonel Armand, who ſerved in the American army, is in the baſtile, with the reſt of the deputies from Britagne. But the kingdom is certainly verging faſt towards a conſtitution. The king has declared that no new tax can be laid without the ſtates general, which will be called next May. They will at firſt perhaps only have a negative on laws, but will ſoon obtain the power of original legiſlation.

"The king indeed has done two imprudent things—diſſolved the parliaments, and eſtabliſhed the cour pleniere. But the parliaments demanded the exerciſe of more than their cuſtomary powers; and the king inſiſted on governing according to the uſages of his fathers. The patriots have ſeen too much the example of liberty in America, to ſubmit to this; they reaſon ſtrongly on political freedom; and they will obtain it in a degree. The different provinces, originally diſcordant in their conſtitutions and habits, are united in this queſtion to a degree beyond what I could have imagined.

"The Americans have ſurpriſed the world more in adopting the new government than in any of their former atchievements. The true Britons are ſeverely mortified; the mercantile intereſt are well enough pleaſed; and the patriots in France as well as Holland ſincerely rejoice with us. The American character is much higher now than it was two years ago."

* *A Swediſh thaller is equal to five ſhillings ſterling.*

As our fellow citizens cannot be too well appriſed of the danger to which they are expoſed, by walking in our ſtreets in the night, a relation of the following circumſtance may perhaps have a good effect:

On Monday night laſt, about 11 o'clock, in Third, between South and Lombard-ſtreets, a gentleman was attacked by 8 or nine ruffians, who, to effect their villainous purpoſes, ſtabbed him in the back with a bayonet or ſword, and cut him under the chin with a pen-knife; they took from him his ſhoe-buckles, knee-buckles, and hat—and then diſperſed each a different way.—We are happy to find that the wounds the gentleman received, are by no means dangerous.

Tranſlation of a letter from the Swediſh admiralty to Mr. Charles Hellſtedt, Swediſh conſul in this city.

"In conſequence of the preſent warlike naval preparations, I am to deſire you will make known to all Swediſh naval officers, who have obtained permiſſion to be abroad, forthwith to repair to their native country, and take their reſpective ſtations; ſuch permiſſions of abſence being, by this notice given, annulled.

A. G. BREDENBERG.

Nov. 3. A correſpondent informs us, that he has the beſt authority for contradicting the article in our paper of the 17th of October laſt, reſpecting the appearance of a comet. A ſtrict and judicious ſearch has been made with teleſcopes for it, but none ſuch has appeared. Some ignorant perſon muſt have miſtaken the planet Venus, or the ſtar Arcturus, for a comet.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) *October* 13.

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, September 12.

Dr. Clarke has diſcovered that eating two or three boiled herrings at bed time, and eating no other food that night, will effectually remove the gout, if not totally cure it. If an intollerable thirſt enſues, chewing hay or ſtraw will excite an exudation from the ſalival glans and afford relief."

Oct. 17. Friday afternoon captain Boſworth arrived here in twelve days from Boſton. On Friday ſe'nnight he fell in with a gale of wind, to the northward of Cape Hatteras; the day after which ſaw ſome green chairs, apples, a great quantity of lumber, cheſts, &c. floating on the water.

Oct. 21. On Thurſday laſt, a ſmall party of Indians came down to Argyle, about 25 miles from Savanna, made priſoners of ſome women and children, and attemped to take off a number of cattle. As ſoon as information was received in Savanna it ſpread a general alarm; the militia were called out, and marched about 18 miles, when it was found unneceſſary to proceed any further, the Indians having gone off, leaving their priſoners, whom they detained but a very ſhort time.

Cherow Diſtrict.

Oct. 16. We the ſubſcribers, inhabitants of the diſtrict of Cherawe, in the ſtate of South-Carolina, taking into ſerious conſideration our preſent deplorable and unhappy ſituation, from the want of a circulating medium, which we find by woeful experience cannot be procured even by the moſt eminent planters for any merchantable produce; and beholding, with ſorrow, many inſtances of cruelty and oppreſſion which are daily held up to our view, of worthy and reſpectable families being too often reduced from a ſtate of eaſe and affluence to the verge of penury and diſtreſs by ſheriff's ſales:—and, as it has pleaſed the Almighty Father of the univerſe to with-hold from us, until the laſt crop, the means of extricating ourſelves from our numerous creditors, by ſeveral years loſs of our labour, and by other concomitant circumſtances; beholding, at the ſame time, with aching hearts, the inefficacy of the inſtalment act, held out to us as our ſure ſupport: WE DECLARE ourſelves bound by every tie of civil ſociety, of parental and filial love, to ſtand by, aſſiſt and ſupport each other, in carrying into effect, according to their true intent and meaning the following reſolutions:

Reſolved, That we will at all times, and in all places, pay due ſubmiſſion to the laws of our ſtate; and that we will, whenever we ſhall be called upon, or ſhall find it neceſſary, exert ourſelves, in aiding any and every officer of the ſtate, in carrying the laws into execution, to their full intent and meaning; *except only* in ſuch caſes, where humanity itſelf would ſhrink back, in ſeeing the property of our neighbours and relations wreſted from them, and conveyed to others, without any, or a very ſmall diminution of their creditors demands.

Reſolved, That in order to do ourſelves, our creditors and our debtors juſtice, we will deliver to any two or more honeſt and approved men, (who ſhall be deemed qualified to aſſeſs the ſame, whenever demanded of us) good and ſufficient property to anſwer *juſt* demands; and we will upon its being approved execute good and ſufficient titles and conveyances for the ſame to the demanding party.

Reſolved, That we will, at the riſk of every thing precious and dear to us, ſtand by, ſupport and protect each other, in preventing to all intents and purpoſes, every ſale which may now, or ſhall hereafter be adverti ſed *a ſale for caſh*, when taken by execution, by any ſheriff or conſtable in this diſtrict.

Reſolved, And it is hereby earneſtly recommended to every ſheriff and conſtable, within this diſtrict, to take particular notice of, and pay due attention to, theſe our reſolves; and that we will, to the extent of our power, and at the riſk of every thing dear to us, ſupport and protect, all and every ſuch ſheriff, who ſhall by any means be endangered by paying the attention herein requeſted.

Reſolved, If any ſheriff or conſtable, within this diſtrict, be found acting anywiſe contrary to the above reſolves, he or they, ſo acting, ſhall be deemed an enemy to humanity, and ſhall be treated accordingly: and we are determined, let the conſequences be what they may, to put a ſpeedy and effectual ſtop to ſuch proceedings, in all parts of this diſtrict.

Reſolved, That theſe reſolutions continue in full force until the houſe of general aſſembly, now about to be convened in Charleſton, ſhall make known what further can be done favourable to our preſent deplorable ſituation; to whoſe wiſdom we leave it, with our moſt hearty prayers, that it will pleaſe the Great Giver of all good to endow them with wiſdom to direct, and vigour to enforce, whatever ſhall be found moſt conducive to the welfare of this ſtate in particular, and of the United States in general.

Since the above reſolutions were agreed to, a petition correſpondent thereto, hath been ſet on foot, praying for legiſlative interference, which is ſaid to be more generally ſigned; and will be brought down by ſome of the members for that pariſh, who are ſhortly expected to arrive in town.

ALEXANDRIA, *October* 23.

FEDERAL ELECTIONEERING FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

General KNOX, the former diſtinguiſhed *commander* of the *artillery* of the UNITED STATES, and the preſent able *ſecretary at war*, is univerſally known to be a man of a well organiſed head, and an honeſt heart. A correſpondent informs us, that there is the ſtrongeſt probability *general* KNOX will have the *votes* of ſome of the *eaſtern* and all the *middle ſtates*, for VICE-PRESIDENT. The ſame correſpondent adds, that it is moſt earneſtly wiſhed this gentleman may be favoured with the *ſuffrages* of *Maryland*, *Virginia*, the *Carolinas* and *Georgia*, if, upon a candid examination into his character and circumſtances, he ſhall be found more unexceptionable than any other *candidate*. As RECOMMENDATIONS of a *very impreſſive nature*, it is mentioned that *general* KNOX is a citizen of the reſpectable *commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts*, that he is ſubject to as few unreaſonable prejudices as any man in the UNION, and that he poſſeſſes the *entire confidence* of the AMERICAN CINCINNATUS. Our correſpondent hopes that ſuch of our *Brothers of the Type*, as ſhall be *convinced* of the TRUTH OF THESE ASSERTIONS, will not fail to give this *paragraph* a place in their *papers*.

BALTIMORE, *November* 7.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Amſterdam, to his friend in this town, dated July 21, 1788.

"There is no public news but diſagreeable; every day affords ſcenes of horror, and things unheard of in former times. Scarcely a day paſſes, but ſome patriot or other is killed or beaten unmercifully by the prince's friends. A receiver of the public taxes, during the laſt conteſt, who had acted according to the orders then given him by the magiſtrates, is now ſentenced to be publicly whipped and branded, and afterwards confined for ſeven years in the work-houſe, to earn his ſupport by hard labour. The reports concerning the aſſiſtance we are to expect from France are various, and little to be depended upon; the miniſter at the court of Bruſſels (Mr. Hop) has, however, informed their high mightineſſes, that a large body of French troops were encamped ſo near to the frontiers of the republic, that it could march in within 36 hours.—The widow of the late king of Pruſſia, who claims the crown, diſapproves of every thing the preſent king has done in favour of the prince of Orange. She is influenced (it is ſaid) by prince Henry of Pruſſia, who reſides at preſent at the court of Verſailles.—A thouſand ſuch like reports are circulating every hour of the day.—The French ambaſſador, Monſ. de St. Prieſt, has again called upon the ſtates of Holland for ſatisfaction for an inſult done him during the late troubles (which the ſtates refuſe, under pretences too childiſh to be mentioned) in a manner ſo firm and ſo poſitive, that it will puzzle the ſtates how to anſwer it. The ſame ambaſſador left the Hague laſt week, pretending to go to Lotharinge to uſe the bath, for the recovery of his health; but it is generally ſuppoſed that he has moved from political reaſons.—Our public prints are not worth reading; they are always full of ſpeeches to the honour of the houſe of Orange; while all that is in favour of the patriots is prohibited. When a patriot in inſulted in the ſtreets, he can have no ſatisfaction by law; but, when a patriot diſputes with an Orangeman, he feels the ſeverity of the law, by whipping, branding and impriſonment."

Annapolis, November 13.

On Monday laſt the general aſſembly proceeded to the choice of a governor of the ſtate, when the honourable Thomas Johnſon, Eſquire, was elected.

James Brice, John Davidſon, William Hindman, Joſias Carvil Hall and John Kilty, Eſquires, were the day following choſen members of the honourable council.

Extract of a letter from a gentlemen in Frederickſburg to his friend in this city, dated November 4, 1788.

"On the other ſide is a reſolution, carried ayes 85, noes 39, which will ſhew that we repent of our folly in adopting a conſtitution without previous amendment—But, ſince it is done, the aſſembly are proceeding to organize it agreeably to the conſtitution, at leaſt as they underſtand it, that is, to have the electors, and the delegates choſen by the people, by diſtricts, the elected to be reſidentees; this was nearly the unanimous vote; but, by what rule the diſtricts are to be meaſured, is yet in doubt—The delegates have at preſent adopted the rule by that of the militia—But, as they had but a majority of 6, and the ſenate are oppoſed to it, I expect the rule of tythes will be their guide—that is, to take in three fifths of the blacks, the which, I conceive to be right, as our delegation is increaſed by that rule, and we are alſo to be taxed accordingly.

"Whereas the convention of this ſtate did, &c. ratify a conſtitution for the United States, and did alſo declare that ſundry amendments to exceptionable parts of the ſame ought to be adopted: And whereas the ſubject matter of the amendments agreed to by the ſaid convention *involves all the great unalienable and eſſential rights, liberties and privileges, of freemen*, many

of which, if *not cancelled*, are rendered *insecure* under the *said constitution* until they shall be altered and amended: RESOLVED, *as the opinion of this committee*, That, for quieting the minds of the good citizens of this commonwealth, and securing their dearest rights and privileges, and preventing those disorders which must arise under a government not founded in the confidence of the people, application be made to the congress of the United States, so soon as they shall assemble under the said constitution, to call a convention for proposing amendments to the same according to the mode therein directed,

"RESOLVED, *also*, That a circular letter be written to the different legislatures, &c. on the foregoing subject.

"Ayes 85
"Noes 39

"46 Majority.

"These resolutions were introduced by Mr. Henry—opposed by F. Corbin—an amendment offered to *recommend* it to the *delegates in congress* to have the amendments offered by the states considered by congress, and, when amended, to be submitted to the confideration of the legislatures, as in the alternative mentioned in the 5th article.

"You are not to suppose that thirty-nine members approved of this—but that number divided for the amendment—because many thought Henry's resolution contained reflections on the late Virginia and continental conventions—but I do not think six members would have voted for amendments by congress instead of a convention.—I was in the house and heard the great ground of objection applied to the language."

The ship Mary, captain Bodfield, is arrived from London, and has brought papers only to the 26th of August, from which the following is extracted.

LONDON, *August* 26.

Europe is now so involved in war, that it is not easy to determine on which side to direct the attention. Between Russia, the Emperor and the Porte, upwards of *nine hundred thousand men* are in the field, ready for all the horrors, devastation and mischief, of an eagerly contested war. Sweden has taken hold of the opportunity to attack Russia both by land and sea, and in both has been opposed—Denmark and Prussia seem to look on, as ready to join this convulsed tumult of nations.—The voice of peace and mediation is no more heard, and alliances are forming to promote, not prevent, the destruction of thousands, or stem the current of human blood.

The advantages of the several contests have hitherto been pretty nearly divided between the contending powers. The empress has been successful against the Turks by sea, but on land her progress is retarded by a numerous, brave, and resolute force, capable, if not of attack, or open fight, at least of defence. The captain pacha's necessary retreat, however, from the mouth of the Dnieper, leaves the important fortress of Oczakow at the mercy of the Russian army, and it is probable they will soon be able to reduce it.

The situation of France is yet becoming more critical; but in a different manner from what was expected. The riots and tumults, always much exaggerated by report, have subsided, and the states general are to be called—a step that promises perhaps as much in favour of the court as of the people. It is the great assembly of the nation, and its sentiments, at least, are decisive; but there is no reason to think that the innovating spirit which has shewn itself in some places will prevail here.

From Hamburgh, August 15, we are informed, That, with yesterday's mail from Prussia, a letter, dated the 7th instant, was received from Memel, which mentions news being arrived from Mittau and Libau, that the Swedes had obtained a great victory over the Russians in Finland. However, the letters from Petersburgh, of the 29th of July, and a courier that left that place the first of this month, and passed through this city the day before yesterday, say nothing of this event. In the mean time, there are some letters from Stockholm, of the 5th instant, that speak of an advantage which general Hastfehr had obtained against a confiderable body of Russian troops, which may have given birth to the report of the above great victory. Among the prisoners taken, was a wounded general, with the order of Alexander Newskey. The mail due from Sweden, which may yet come in to-night, will, no doubt, bring further particulars. The report of a new sea battle between the Russian and Swedish fleets, is equally uncertain; only it is known, that the Russians, with 16 ships of the line, and the Swedes, with 18, are out again at sea.

To be SOLD, on Saturday the 6th of December, if fair, if not the next fair Saturday,

A VALUABLE LOT of GROUND adjoining Pig-Point, containing TWO ACRES, on which is a DWELLING-HOUSE, with four rooms and a closet, on the lower floor, a good room on the upper floor, a kitchen, store-house and stable. The situation is beautiful and healthy, and remarkable for good water. Likewise, for SALE, on the said day, a stout strong country-born NEGRO MAN, about forty years of age. The terms of sale will be made known on the above day. If the above-mentioned houses and lot should not be sold, they will be RENTED, on MODERATE TERMS.

A. ALLEIN.

THIS is to forewarn all persons from trusting or dealing with MONNIKEY MOSS, on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts she may contract from the date hereof.

October 18, 1788. 3 X JAMES MOSS.

THE subscriber being appointed, by the honourable the chancellor of Maryland, as trustee for the creditors of William Loveday, notice is hereby given, that on Monday the 15th day of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, that valuable FARM whereon the said Loveday now dwells, consisting of about three hundred and fifty acres; the soil of the above land is exceeding good, and produces good corn, wheat and tobacco, and is situated on the main road that leads from Kings-town to Tuckahoe bridge, and within three quarters of a mile of a very valuable fishery; the land is very level, and has a sufficiency of timber to support it; there are on said farm a tolerable good dwelling house, kitchen, barn and other out houses, with a clover lot, and a young apple orchard of thriving trees, also a large garden lately pailed in; the title of the above land is indisputable. All the creditors of said Loveday are requested to attend the sale aforesaid, with their accounts properly authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment, as it will not be in the subscriber's power to give them any indulgence. The said land will be sold on a credit of four years, the purchaser giving bond, on interest, with such security as the said trustee approves of, paying one fourth part of the purchase money, with the interest thereon, annually until the whole be paid off. The purchaser to be put in peaceable possession of the said lands on the first day of January next.

Oct. 29, 1788. 1 JOHN ROBERTS, jun.

To be SOLD, or RENTED,

and possession given immediately,

THAT elegant SEAT adjoining the town of Upper Marlborough, formerly occupied by Dr. ADAM THOMPSON; it consists of a HOUSE with four rooms on a floor, with a large passage through the whole, a kitchen, offices, stables, and other out houses, lately repaired, a good garden and small orchard of excellent fruit, with twenty-two acres of land adjoining it. For terms apply to

Nov. 10, 1788. 1 W. S. CHANDLER.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of grievances and courts of justice will sit every day during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning, until three in the afternoon.

By order
1 JOHN KNAPP, Clk.

SEALS LOST.

Anne-Arundel county, November 11, 1788.

WAS lost on the 31st ult. on or between the race course and the city of Annapolis, two SEALS, one a red cornelian set in gold, an oval field, A NAGS HEAD the crest, an eagle and dragon SUPPORTERS, motto, CASSIS TUTISSIMA VIRTUS. The other a white cornelian in gold, with the two initials of the subscriber's name in a cypher. Any person finding the same, and delivering them to him, shall receive TWO GUINEAS, or a generous compensation for either. 1 THOMAS RUTLAND.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's quarter in Loudon county, early in last month, a negro man named GEORGE, he is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, his nostrils are remarkably wide, he sometimes complains of a wart on the bottom of one of his feet, which makes him a little lame; he is a likely sensible fellow: He had on a green jacket and overalls, osnabrig shirt, an old hat, shoes and stockings, and took with him a Dutch blanket, a blue broad cloth coat and breeches, a blue jacket without sleeves, and sundry other cloaths—He has been seen near this town since he ran away. Whoever will apprehend the aforesaid negro, and deliver him to the subscriber, or secure him in any gaol, so that he may be got again, shall receive the above reward, and if taken out of this state and brought home, all charges paid.

PHILIP R. FENDALL.

Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1788. 1

Eight Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen out of Mr. Henry Hall's pasture, near the Governor's Bridge, on the 4th of this instant, a kind of a dun sorrel MARE, about fifteen hands high, eight or nine years old, trots all, has a star in her forehead, and snip on her nose, short tail, and blind in her off eye, has lately been hurt by drawing, which has raised a very perceivable lump on her near shoulder. Whoever brings the said mare to Mr. Henry Hall, or Mr. Reigle, at Queen-Anne, or the subscribers, shall receive the above reward if stolen and the thief brought to justice, or four dollars for the mare alone, and all reasonable charges, paid by

JAMES CAIN, or
Nov. 9, 1788. 1 RICHARD FLEMMING.

September 24, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends petitioning the next general assembly of Maryland, for a charter for a fair to be held at Warwick, in Cecil county.

6 X DANIEL CHARLES HEATH.

November 10, 1788.

THERE is at the plantation of Andrew Anderson, living near Snowden's iron works, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a black HORSE, about 13¼ hands high, with a star in his forehead, and his near feet white, has no perceiveable brand, and is without shoes. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

November 4, 1788.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder for ready cash, on the plantation of the late ROBERT DAVIDG, on Thursday, the 20th day of November, if fair, if not the next fair day,

SEVERAL valuable negroes; black cattle, horses, sheep and hogs, household and kitchen furniture, the crop of Indian corn, peafe, beans, hay and fodder. The sale to begin at 11 o'clock, and continued till sold.

2 X JOSHUA YATES, Acting Executor.

November 4, 1788.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC SALE, on Thursday, the 27th of November, 1788,

THE property of Mr. Walter Gott, and Mrs. Anne Gott, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of negroes, horses, hogs, cattle and furniture, a crop of corn and tobacco; the terms will be made known on the day of sale. All persons having any claims against the estate, are desired to bring them in, on or before the day of sale; and those indebted are desired to make payment, as no further indulgence can be given, by

BENJAMIN BURGESS, } Administrators.
JOHN CHEW. 2 } de bonis non.

Charles county, October 27, 1788.

To be SOLD, on a liberal credit, on Monday the 15th of December next, at PUBLIC VENDUE, if not sooner disposed of at private sale, in which case due notice will be given,

MAXWELL's SEAT, containing 500 acres of land, pleasantly situated on the river Patuxent, two miles above Benedict; there are on the premises, a large orchard of the finest fruit trees, a large and commodious dwelling house, kitchen, carriage house, with other necessary buildings. At the same time will be disposed of, several improved LOTS, in the town of Benedict, and the tobacco warehouse. Possession will be given to the purchasers, on complying with the terms of sale, which will be known, by application to major JOHN SWAN, in Baltimore, or the subscriber, at Allen's Fresh.

2 JOHN CAMPBELL.

October 30, 1788.

To be RENTED, and possession given the first day of December next,

THE house or tenement at present occupied by Mr. Thomas Rutland, junior, on the head of South-river. For terms apply to the subscriber.

2 JOSEPH HOWARD, Jun.

George-town, October 25, 1788.

WAS lost on Wednesday, the 22d inst. between Mr. Humphry Belt's and London-town, a SILVER WATCH, maker's name ROBERT ALLAM, LONDON, No. 425. The subscriber's name may be seen on one of the papers within the case. Whoever will deliver the said watch to me, or Mr. Humphry Belt, shall be generously rewarded.

2 RICHARD J. ORME.

Oct. 28, 1788.

THE subscribers being appointed by the honourable the chancellor trustees for William Sprigg Bowie, request a meeting of the creditors of the said Bowie, at Upper-Marlborough, on Wednesday, the 3d day of December next, having some matters to lay before them, which the trustees think of consequence and necessary to have their advice.

2 SAMUEL HEPBURN,
THOMAS CLARK.

Twenty Guineas Reward.

Upper Marlborough, October 28, 1788.

WENT away from the subscriber, on Friday last, a mulatto man named SIMON, a good blacksmith, twenty-eight years of age, five feet ten inches high, one of his ankles is larger than the other, carries himself pretty erect and of soft insinuating manners; his mother and brothers live with Henry May, blacksmith, near South river church, where, it is probable, he may be secreted at times; his wife lives in Baltimore with Samuel Chase, Esquire, so that he will, perhaps, divide his time between those places. Ten guineas will be given to any person securing the above fellow, so that I get him again, or the above reward, if brought home.

D. MAGRUDER.

All masters of vessels are hereby cautioned against taking him on board. 2

Charles county, October 15, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, late inspector at Chickamuxon warehouse, intends to apply, by petition, to the next general assembly of Maryland, praying relief from the damages he has sustained by the loss of tobacco from the said warehouse, and other places near the said warehouse, at which, tobacco during the war, and while he was inspector, was directed to be lodged, which tobacco was stolen or destroyed by means that the subscriber could not prevent. 4

SAMUEL LUCKETT.

September 16, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next ſeſſion, to paſs a law to eſtabliſh the general court for the eaſtern ſhore of this ſtate at the town of Talbot, in Talbot county, and to repeal ſo much of the act of February, 1777, as orders the ſaid eaſtern ſhore court to be held at Talbot court-houſe until a town ſhall be laid out at Dover, and a court-houſe and priſon there erected, after which the ſaid court for the eaſtern ſhore ſhall be for ever held at Dover. 7

Auguſt 25, 1788.

To be SOLD to the higheſt bidder, on the premiſes, on Thurſday the 20th of November, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, belonging to Francis Lewis Taney, being in Saint Mary's county, on the weſtern ſhore of Patuxent river, together with another tract adjoining, (alſo ſome negroes,) the whole contains between 9 hundred and a thouſand acres and is part of DELABROOKE MANOR, except about ninety acres of the Reſerve; there is on the ſaid land, a good dwelling houſe, barn, and ſeveral other convenient houſes, ſituated on the river, and certainly is equal to any for fiſhing and water-fowling; it is fertile, well timbered, and produces remarkably kind; near half the land is in woods, and abounds in good water and fruit-trees of excellent ſorts, beſides apple and peach orchards; this ſeat would afford many good meadows with very little expence and trouble; the whole is in good repair, and rented for the next year enſuing.—Such as are inclined to purchaſe may obſerve, that one fourth of the purchaſe money muſt be paid on the day of ſale, and the balance thereof on bond with approved ſecurity, payable in three payments, one third on the twentieth day of November, ſeventeen hundred and eighty-nine, one third that day twelve months, and the balance on the twentieth of November, ſeventeen hundred and ninety-one.—Whoever purchaſes the ſaid land ſhall have immediate poſſeſſion given, with the advantages and profits ariſing from the next year's rent.—The ſale will begin at one o'clock.—Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe by private contract may apply to

RAPHAEL TANEY, Attorney
11 X for FRANCIS LEWIS TANEY.

Annapolis, October 1, 1788.

OBSERVING a number of debtors to the ſtate, as well as other individuals, are often in want of ſome kind of certificates, and at a loſs where to get them on proper terms for their money, and the holders of certificates when in want of caſh for them, are likewiſe at a loſs for a market, for want of ſome particular place to apply, where they could be on a certainty of getting an exchange on reaſonable terms.

The ſubſcriber being well acquainted with the different kind of certificates and their paſſing value, has induced him to offer his ſervice to provide, and inform thoſe that do or may want, that by lodging the needful he will ſupply them with certificates, or caſh, at a ſhort notice, on reaſonable terms, on paying a moderate commiſſion. There being a number, who have payments to make in certificates to the treaſury, that live at a conſiderable diſtance, many of whom wiſh to make payments as they provide money for that purpoſe, are prevented for want of the certificates, and not being convenient to ride 50 or 100 miles to get them and make a ſmall payment; thoſe who are thus ſituated that wiſh to be provided with certificates, and have them placed to their credit, by forwarding the money at any time may depend on being furniſhed with certificates, and payment made to their orders, on as good terms as if they were preſent, by their

Humble ſervant,
7 JAMES WILLIAMS.

Annapolis, April 19, 1788.

THE ſubſcribers being very anxious that an immediate payment of what is due them be made, that they may be enabled to comply with their engagements; in order to facilitate the collection, have appointed Mr. JOHN WATKINS, to call upon thoſe who have accounts with them, for the ſame, whoſe receipt ſhall be good; they beg that this notice be particularly attended to, as it is not in their power to give any further indulgence; thoſe who incline to call and pay at Annapolis, will always find a perſon at their late ſtore on the Dock, or at the treaſury-office, ready to receive.

25 THOMAS and BENJAMIN HARWOOD.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

THE ſubſcriber, of Prince-George's county, in the month of October, 1787, had a tobacco-houſe, full of tobacco, conſumed by fire in the night; and on the night of the 28th of Auguſt laſt, he had ſeven ſtacks of wheat and rye deſtroyed in the ſame manner, and an attempt at the ſame time was made to burn a new and valuable tobacco-houſe with three hogſheads of packed tobacco, a quantity of plantation utenſils, and a variety of other valuable property, therein. On the night preceding the evening when the aforeſaid tobacco-houſe was burnt, Notley Young, Eſquire, for whom the ſubſcriber is manager, loſt a tobacco houſe by fire. The ſubſcriber is fully convinced that theſe misfortunes were not occaſioned by accident, but that ſome depraved and hardened wretch has ſecretly and wilfully attempted his ruin by the commiſſion of thoſe enormities. The above reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS is hereby offered to any perſon who will apprehend and ſecure the perpetrator or perpetrators of the crimes above mentioned, ſo that they be brought to condign puniſhment.

October 20, 1788. 4 NATHAN SOPER.

PROPOSALS,

For Printing by Subſcription,

BY

ISAAC COLLINS,

IN TRENTON,

THE

HOLY BIBLE,

CONTAINING

The OLD and NEW TESTAMENT;

WITH THE

Apocrypha and Marginal Notes.

CONDITIONS:

I. This work, to be contained in one large volume, Quarto, of nine hundred and eighty-four pages, will be reprinted page for page with the Oxford edition, on a beautiful new type, and good paper. An index will be added; and alſo the Scripture meaſures, weights and coins.

II. The price to ſubſcribers, for the volume, well bound, four Spaniſh dollars; one dollar to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, the remainder on delivery of the book.

III. The work to be put to preſs as ſoon as three thouſand copies ſhall be ſubſcribed for, and to be finiſhed without delay.

The Editor has been encouraged, by a number of reſpectable characters, to offer the above propoſals to the public, under a conviction that a handſome American edition of the Bible, in Quarto, will, at this time, be both ſeaſonable and acceptable, as no part of the money will go out of the country.

This conſideration, it is hoped, will be an inducement to ſubſcribe, and of courſe promote the more frequent reading of this moſt invaluable book in private families. He therefore wiſhes to attract the attention, and obtain the countenance of people of all denominations; not doubting but that, in the execution of the work, he will be able to give ample ſatisfaction, both as to its accuracy and neatneſs.

Subſcriptions will be received by Hugh Gaine and Edmund Prior, New-York; by Joſeph Cruikſhank and William Young, Philadelphia; by Townſend and Patton, Baltimore; and by the editor in Trenton.

It is requeſted, that the leading characters of all the different denominations of Chriſtians in the United States, who may feel diſpoſed to promote this undertaking, will, as early as may be, grant their aſſiſtance in procuring ſubſcriptions--and that the ſeveral printers of news-papers in the union will be pleaſed to inſert the above propoſals in their papers.

To all whom it may concern.

☞ Mr. Iſaac Collins has, for many years laſt paſt, been, and ſtill is, printer to the ſtate of New-Jerſey: Having by this means had the more frequent opportunities to ſee his work, I have had abundant proof of the accuracy and correctneſs of his publications, as well as of his remarkable attention to buſineſs.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

Trenton, 11th September, 1788. 4

Baltimore, October 1, 1788.

THE public are hereby informed, that a STAGE for Annapolis will ſtart from Baltimore on Mondays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock, from the houſe of Mr. JOHN STARCK, (Indian-Queen,) and will arrive in Annapolis the ſame days; and on Tueſdays and Saturdays will ſtart from Mr. GEORGE MANN's, at 8 o'clock, for Baltimore-town.—Price of each paſſenger ten ſhillings, and in proportion for one hundred and fifty weight of baggage.

The proprietor of thoſe ſtages for the convenience of paſſengers, and the tranſportation of the public mail, has provided a complete STAGE COACH, and able horſes, by which he means to continue a regular and conſtant communication between the above places, with attention and diſpatch.—He hopes his exertion therein will not fail to merit the generous patronage of the public.

3 HENRY STOUFFER.

St. Mary's county, October 13, 1788.

To be SOLD, or RENTED,

A HOUSE and LOT in Hamburgh, on Wiccomico river; it is an elegant ſtand for a ſtore, as the inſpection is held there—there is a good landing. Any perſon or perſons inclining to purchaſe or rent may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, at ſaid houſe.

3 WILLIAM M'KEVER.

Annapolis, September 26, 1788.

JUST IMPORTED

In the ſhip WILLING TOM, captain GEORGE JEFFERY, from LONDON, and for ſale, on the moſt reaſonable terms, for

CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE, by

JOHN PETTY, and Co.

A general aſſortment of merchandize ſuitable for the preſent and approaching ſeaſon. 7

THE ſubſcriber intends to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland, to releaſe him from Montgomery county gaol, for debts which he is unable to pay.

3 HENRY WATSON.

Charles county, October 6, 1788.

NEGROES,

And OTHER PROPERTY,

For SALE, on CREDIT.

To be SOLD by the ſubſcriber, on Tueſday the ſecond day of December next, at Benfield, the place of his preſent reſidence,

SUNDRY DRAUGHT HORSES, COWS and CALVES, and young HOGS, together with the crop of INDIAN CORN and FODDER made on ſaid plantation. Alſo, to be SOLD, at Cauſin-Manor, on Friday the 2d day of January next, ſundry LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES, conſiſting of MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN. Two years credit will be given for payment of the NEGROES, and ſix months credit for the OTHER PROPERTY. Bond, with approved ſecurity, on intereſt from the day of ſale, will be required. In caſe either of the ſales ſhould be prevented by wet weather, it is to be held on the next fair day.

6 w G. B. CAUSIN.

October 8, 1788.

FOR SALE,

At PUBLIC VENDUE, agreeably to the laſt will and teſtament of Doctor NICHOLAS BERRY, late of Montgomery county, deceaſed, to diſcharge his juſt debts, on Monday the firſt of December, if fair, if not the next fair day, for READY MONEY, on the premiſes,

ABOUT 200 acres of LAND, or perhaps more, of that well known TRACT of LAND, called CHARLES and BENJAMIN, lying near Rock creek, in Montgomery county—ſeven miles from the court-houſe, eighteen from George-town, and about the ſame diſtance from Bladenſburg. This land is equal, if not ſuperior, to any land in the ſame county, for tobacco, Indian corn and ſmall grain; there are 20 or 30 acres cleared, and under good fence, and with a little expence may clear a valuable meadow of about 10 or 15 acres; the uncleared land is exceeding well timbered and lies level, is capable of any improvement. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid land, may view it, and will be ſhewn it, by the ſubſcriber, who lives on the plantation.

ELEANOR BERRY, Executrix.

N. B. All perſons having claims againſt the above eſtate are earneſtly requeſted to bring them in, legally atteſted, on that day, for final ſettlement, as the ſubſcriber will not hold herſelf liable to any future charges that may come againſt the above eſtate. Thoſe indebted are deſired to make immediate payment, or elſe legal meaſures will be taken without reſpect to perſons. E. B.

5 X

Port-Tobacco, September 19, 1788.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, a Man Slave named GEORGE, a dark mulatto, about ſix feet high, ſlender made, with large and long arms, he has loſt one of his fore teeth, and has ſeveral remarkable ſcars on his face and neck, occaſioned by being ſeverely wounded with a knife by a fellow who attempted to murder him ſome time ago, one of theſe ſcars is below his under lip, another from the upper part of his right cheek acroſs his neck, and two others acroſs the back part of his neck, which have left marks reſembling thoſe frequently ſeen on Africans; he had on and took with him an oſnabrig coat and overalls, London brown ſuperfine broad cloth coat, a white linen jacket, two ſtriped jackets, a pair of yellow laſting breeches, white and brown thread ſtockings, white and brown linen ſhirts, new ſhoes and metal buckles. Whoever apprehends and delivers the ſaid ſlave to me at this place, ſhall receive TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD, including therein all charges whatever.

8 J. H. STONE.

Auguſt 15, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers intend to petition the general aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion, to paſs an act to aid certain defects in the conveyance of the northernmoſt moiety of a tract of land in Cæcil county, called MORRIS's NECK.

X WILLIAM M. TENNENT,
FRANCIS BAKER.

Cæcil county gaol, September 18, 1788.

THE ſubſcriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the honourable the general aſſembly at November ſeſſion, that a law may paſs for liberating him from confinement, for debts which he is not able to pay. 7 ISAAC REYNOLDS.

October 21, 1788.

APPLICATION will be made to the next county court, for Saint Mary's, for a commiſſion to mark and bound that part of Trent Neck and Greenfield's Diſcovery, now in the ſubſcriber's poſſeſſion, and alſo the boundaries of thoſe tracts of land, which were included in Trent Neck by patent of confirmation.

4X SUSANNA TRUMAN HAWKINS.

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(XLIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2184)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1788.

MEHADIA, *Auguſt* 10.

THE Bannat, which has been ſo long menaced with an invaſion, has at laſt ſeen its apprehenſions realized, and a body of 12,000 Turks take poſſeſſion of an eminence on the 7th inſtant, called Mount Allion, from whence they rapidly deſcended in one column, like a torrent, upon Schupaneck and Old Orſova, which they have almoſt entirely deſtroyed. A battalion of infantry, and the dragoons of Wirtemberg, have ſuffered conſiderably. Our troops, that were encamped near Schupaneck, were attacked about two in the morning, in three different places at once, and with ſuch ardor on the part of the Turks, that they were obliged to retreat in the utmoſt confuſion, before they could even return the enemy's fire; who mounting their Saiques, purſued the Auſtrians until they had rendered their victory complete by the ſlaughter they made, and the taking all their cannon, bread, ammunition, and military baggage—after which they burnt the two forts. An heavy cannonading was heard at the ſame time near the mountains of Meſeriez, and the greateſt fears are entertained for a poſt we had there, and a detachment of 200 men. A battalion of the regiment of Brechainville, a company of Vallaque Illyrians, and a lieutenant of engineers, with a train of artillery, without which our troops refuſed to march, preſſing as the occaſion was, are marched to their relief; but we are fearful they will ſhare the ſame fate, as the impetuoſity and fury of the Turks render them invincible.

GIBRALTAR, *Auguſt* 14.

The Myrmidon frigate, which left Tangiers laſt night, is arrived here with the moſt unwelcome news, of the emperor of Morocco's having declared war againſt us, and ordered his cruiſers to capture all Engliſh veſſels they meet with. He has ſent a large ſum of money to the Refeens (his rebellious ſubjects and our friends on the eaſtern coaſt of Tetuan) to purchaſe their friendſhip, and one of their ſmall ports for the reception of his cruiſers.

Advices are received that a meſſenger was on his way with a letter from the emperor to commodore Croſby, offering to reſtore the treaty with England on certain conditions, which conditions it was probable would never be complied with. The advices further add, that commodore Croſby, in the Truſty man of war of fifty guns, was out, watching the motions of the Mooriſh fleet; and the Loweſtoffe and Carysfort, with moſt of the other frigates on the Mediterranean ſtation, were cruiſing near Gibraltar.

VIENNA, *Auguſt* 15.

General Brentano has driven the Turks out of three redoubts near Dubiza, and taken all their baggage and artillery, after which the Auſtrians poſted themſelves in ſuch a manner as to cut off all communication between the Turkiſh corps and the town.

Aug 20. By a report from major general Papilla, commandant of the troops in the Bannat, we learn, that on the 11th inſtant a body of Turks, amounting to between twelve and thirteen thouſand, chiefly cavalry, ſwam acroſs the Donau, in three different places, bringing with them ten field pieces, and ſuddenly made an attack on his troops. The general's artillery, that was near, conſiſting of thirteen field pieces, being placed in ſuch a manner, that only one could be brought through the paſs at a time, and the Turks making a ſpeedy and furious charge, ſword in hand, the Auſtrians retreated into the woods with the loſs of their 13 field pieces, and the Turks remained maſters of the field of battle. The general adds, that he cannot yet aſcertain the number killed and wounded on either ſide, but that he himſelf is wounded in the leg, and that they have taken one Turkiſh ſtandard.—*Gazette Extraordinary.*

STOCKHOLM, *Auguſt* 12.

The count de Rouzamouſki, formerly Ruſſian ambaſſador at this court, ſet ſail yeſterday morning on board the Louiſa Ulrique Yacht, which has been ready ſince the 23d of June, for this purpoſe, but the count had always found one pretence or other to delay his voyage until Friday laſt, when he received his majeſty's peremptory orders to depart, or abide by the conſequences of his refuſal. The yacht has been elegantly fitted up for his reception in every way befitting his rank.

LONDON, *Auguſt* 18.

SWEDISH TREATY *with the* PORTE.

The following is a copy of the treaty of defenſive alliance between the Turks and Swedes, ſigned at Conſtantinople, December 17, 1739, by which ſome light may perhaps be thrown on the connexion between thoſe powers at preſent, as contending with a common enemy.

Art. 1. The ancient friendſhip is confirmed.

2. The two powers agree to aſſiſt each other with their counſels, whenever Ruſſia undertakes any thing againſt either of them in violation of treaties.

3. The parties mutually promiſe to obſerve this treaty.

4. Whenever it is perceived Ruſſia is about to break with either of the two powers, the contracting parties ſhall firſt endeavour to prevent a rupture; but if they cannot ſucceed in it, they ſhall jointly attack that power, and make their utmoſt efforts to procure a ſatisfaction.

5. If Ruſſia attacks either Sweden or the Ottoman empire, ſuch hoſtility ſhall be deemed an attack upon both the parties.

6. If Ruſſia attacks the Ottoman empire, Sweden ſhall immediately declare war againſt her; the grand ſeignior ſhall do the ſame whenever Ruſſia attacks Sweden, and neither party ſhall enter into ſeparate negotiations, or make a ſeparate peace; but if peace be made by the conſent of both parties, the defenſive alliance ſhall ſubſiſt as before.

7. Other parties are invited to accede to the treaty.

8. Sweden having concluded a treaty with Algiers and Tunis, and being in negotiation with Tripoli, thoſe regencies ſhall be bound to conform to what is ſtipulated between Sweden and the Porte.

9. The treaty of commerce, and the advantages granted the ſubjects of Sweden in the Ottoman empire, are confirmed.

Sept. 2. Saturday morning advice was received by the merchants, that upwards of 200 ſail of ſhips from the Weſt-Indies and America, are now on their paſſage to England, and may be expected to arrive in the courſe of about ten days, ſome having ſailed the latter end of July, and the others the firſt of laſt month.

Sept. 3. The Hamburgh Gazette, which arrived by the Dutch mail on Sunday, contains an article, dated Copenhagen, Auguſt 16, which ſays, that a few days previous a council of ſtate was held there, which continued ſitting from 9 in the morning until 3 in the afternoon; at the breaking up of which it was ſaid, the council had come to the reſolution of affording the court of Peterſburgh the ſtipulated ſuccours of ſix ſhips of the line and four frigates, and twelve thouſand land forces.

Sept. 4. The ambaſſadors from Tippoo Saib, the chief of the Myſore country in India, are now travelling about France to ſee every thing that is curious. The middle of the month they will take leave, and return to their own country. The expences of this viſit are ſaid to be defrayed by France. If ſo, ſome profound buſineſs is in agitation by the French court relative to the politics of India.

We are happy to make known a diſcovery, which we conceive to be of the firſt magnitude to the connoiſſeurs in painting. This is an invention of Mr. Merlin, the artiſt, which reſtores paintings on pannel to their original beauty and excellence. We cannot conclude this article without obſerving, that Mr. Merlin's invention will in all probability reſtore to us the moſt valuable pieces of Titian, Rubens, Guido, Voovermans, Rembrant, Teniers, &c. at the ſame time that it muſt increaſe his character as an artiſt, who dedicates his time and abilities to the ſervice of the public.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, July 30.

"Eight hundred and fifty-five families are arrived from the frontiers of Turkey in the county of Syrmia; they conſiſt of 5732 perſons, male and female, and have brought with them 1300 horſes and foals, 3000 head of horned cattle, 8000 ſheep, 2000 hogs and 3000 goats; theſe have been diſtributed for the purpoſe of agriculture.

"Our accounts reſpecting general Fabry evacuating Jaſſy is confirmed; he was obliged thereto, owing to a certain advice that a body of 50,000 Turks, commanded by Jakul Aga, Iſmael Pacha and Ibrahim Brackten, were endeavouring to ſurround him and his ſmall force. The inhabitants of Jaſſy, to the number of 30,000, being informed of the general's intention, loaded 7000 waggons, and followed him to Bottaſchau, carrying with them all their property and cattle.

"By news from Semlin, dated the 7th, we learn, that the emperor is certainly recovered of his late indiſpoſition.

"General Laudohn left this place on the 7th, on his way to the army in Croatia."

Extract of a letter from Paris, Auguſt 15.

"One inſtance of courage exerted in the cauſe of humanity is more intereſting to me (and ſo I know it to be to you) than all the details of all the ſieges and battles that ever happened ſince the creation of the world. The 8th of laſt month preſented a memorable confirmation of this truth in the neighbourhood of St. Cloud, where, while a youth named Francis Potel, of the age of twenty-two years, was at work in the fields, with his father and brothers, a cart with ſix perſons in it by accident overſet, and fell into the river. Melted by the cries of the ſeemingly devoted victims, he inſtantly plunged into the water, and being an excellent ſwimmer, brought one of them ſafely on ſhore. He then returned to ſave, if poſſible, the reſt. In this attempt he was equally ſucceſsful, though he experienced more danger, for, on reaching two more of the party (a woman and a man) the former unfortunately ſeized him by the hair, the latter by the arm, and with both, in their deſpairing ſtruggles, he thus ſunk to the bottom. At length, however, he reſcued himſelf from their clutches, when, having again reached the ſhore, and perceiving the unhappy creatures again floating upon the ſurface of the water, he boldly plunged back to their relief, and brought them alſo on ſhore, though not without a perilous ſtruggle which laſted at leaſt three quarters of an hour. Overcome with fatigue, he now found himſelf forced to deſiſt from his god-like enterpriſe. On this the father, though much advanced in years, reſolutely plunged in, and had the good fortune to ſave another woman and a boy. Of the whole number only one little girl was drowned; and ſhe, it is ſuppoſed, muſt have ſunk under the horſe, which, together with the cart, has never been ſeen ſince. An action like this requires no comment; for to a breaſt of ſenſibility like your's, amply does it illuſtrate its own glory."

From the Hamburgh Gazette, arrived yeſterday, by an article dated the 19th of Auguſt, we learn, that in conſequence of what had tranſpired of the deliberations of the council held at Copenhagen on the 14th, and their deciſion to afford Ruſſia the ſuccours demanded by virtue of the ſubſiſting treaty between the two nations, the Swediſh ambaſſador applied to the Daniſh miniſters on the ſubject, and declared, on the part of his maſter, "that the king of Sweden did not think he ſhould have to conſider the Danes as an enemy." The Daniſh court immediately diſpatched a confidential meſſenger to the king of Sweden at Helſingfors, demanding a categorical anſwer, whether his Swediſh majeſty would conſider the court of Copenhagen's agreeing to furniſh Ruſſia with the ſuccours ſtipulated by the ſubſiſting treaty, as tantamount to a declaration of war on the part of Denmark againſt Sweden. The courier was expected to return on the 21ſt of the preſent month of September.

In the mean time all the regiments in the Daniſh kingdom are ordered to hold themſelves in readineſs, and no ſoldier or ſailor is ſuffered to quit Copenhagen without ſpecial licence.

Should a war enſue, prince Charles of Heſſe Caſſel, it is reported, will be appointed to the command of the troops in Norway, and the prince royal of Denmark.

On the forenoon of the 22d of Auguſt, Mr. Flint, one of his Brittannic majeſty's meſſengers, paſſed through Hamburgh on his way to Copennagen. The object of his miſſion is not publicly known, but various ſpeculations have been founded upon the fact at Hamburgh.

Count de Luſi, late envoy extraordinary to the court of London from his Pruſſian majeſty, is, we hear, appointed to go to Conſtantinople, and as he is a Grecian by birth, and ſpeaks Turkiſh and the Lingua Franca, it is conjectured that the object of his embaſſy is of conſiderable importance.

The courier between Warſaw and Dantzic was found murdered lately on the road. The cart and horſe were at a ſmall diſtance. The mail was opened, and ſome few letters taken out. As this poſt is known never to carry any ſpecie with it, many ſuppoſe he was murdered for ſome particular purpoſe.

In the late engagement between the Ruſſian and Swediſh fleets, the loſs of the Ruſſian fleet was 319 killed, and 666 wounded, excluſive of the killed and wounded on board the Ruſſian ſhip that was taken, which amounted to near 300. Total about 1300.

In an article in the Hamburgh Gazette, dated St. Peterſburgh, Auguſt 8, there is an account of a further engagement between the Ruſſians and the Turks, on the 14th of July, near Beodiſſi, which proved eminently ſucceſsful on the part of the Ruſſians. The fleet of the empreſs conſiſted of two ſhips of the line of 66 guns each, four of 50, eight of 40, and twenty-four ſmaller veſſels, under the command of vice-admiral Wainowich; the captain pacha commanded fifteen ſhips of the line, three bombs and a number of frigates, on the part of the Turks. The engagement laſted five hours, and after a ſevere cannonading and throwing of ſhells by the Turkiſh ſquadron, the Turks were beaten, and obliged to quit the ſcene of action. According to the Ruſſian account, they loſt only five men, and had but two wounded, and they took a xebec from the Turks.

Letters from Elſineur, of the 7th of laſt month ſay, that the whole Swediſh fleet were blockaded at Helſingfors, by thirty Ruſſian men of war; that on the 13th the Ruſſian ſquadron, under the command of vice-admiral Deſſen, was off Grandſiins, and that three Swediſh frigates were ſeen off the Nens; and that on the 14th, in the morning, two Daniſh men of war, of 60 guns each, and a brig mounting 20 guns, ſailed from thence to the North Sea.

Letters from Warſaw ſay, that the Poles ſeem, as it were to a man, eager for war; and that the ſuperior order of nobles have even entreated his majeſty not on-

ly to declare his own ſentiments, and the ſentiments of the nation at large, relative to the preſent critical ſituation of affairs, but to take ſuch ſteps as will ſhew the world they know how to avail themſelves of it. Should they actually be involved in the general war, the king, with his wonted patriotiſm, has declared, that, let it laſt as long as it will, he is determined to relinquiſh a fifth of his perſonal revenue for the protection of the kingdom.

It is reported, that Paul Jones died on the Black Sea, of a putrid fever.

Advices from Gottenburgh mention, that the appearance of the Ruſſian fleet on the ſea coaſts of Schonen and Gothland had cauſed a general alarm, in conſequence of which they are every where aſſembling the militia, and the peaſants are ordered to remove their cattle at a diſtance from the ſea coaſt, to avoid the depredations of the enemy.

The republic of Venice is, through the mediation of the Porte, making peace with the Tuniſians. At ſuch a juncture it is not probable that the republic is about to join the imperialiſts againſt the Turks, as the report has gone of late.

It appears now, beyond a doubt, that there has been no ſecond action between the Ruſſian and Swediſh fleets, and that the reports of a general land engagement have been equally ill founded. Theſe accounts came in ſo queſtionable a ſhape, that from the firſt we thought it proper to caution our readers againſt placing any reliance in them.

The empreſs, at the time ſhe is endeavouring by every recollection of their former victories to fire her ſubjects againſt the Swedes, has publiſhed an edict, which reflects the higheſt credit on her magnanimity. She ſtrictly enjoins that no Swede reſident in her dominions, while conducting himſelf peaceably, ſhall be moleſted.

Extract of a letter from Elſineur, Auguſt 23.

"The court of Denmark have declared miniſterially that they ſhould join the Ruſſians with 6 ſail of the line, beſides frigates, and 12,000 troops, agreeable to treaty—great preparations both by ſea and land are making, and war with Sweden is daily expected. The miſſing Ruſſian frigate of 36 guns, which was ordered to join the fleet off Schonen, is taken by a Swediſh frigate and carried into Marſtrand; ſhe had on board 120 guns for the uſe of the fleet; another Ruſſian frigate is gone to Copenhagen for ſupplies.

"Ships from the Gulph in 14 days, ſay that the Ruſſian fleet, under the command of admiral Greig, keeps the Swediſh fleet blocked up at Helſingfors."

Notwithſtanding the above authentic account from Elſineur, which is taken from the ſound letter, we have reaſon to believe that the prince of Denmark will evade entering into the northern war. We do not ſay that it is his private wiſh to remain neuter, but we have authority to ſay, that ſuch weighty arguments have been privately communicated to him from this country, Pruſſia and Holland, as will deter him from joining Ruſſia.

Sept. 5. The miniſter's plan for liquidating the national debt, has already produced an income of 100,000l. per annum, which ariſes from the intereſt of nearly three millions of three per cent's, that are already purchaſed.

Sept. 6. Letters from Berlin announce, that the cabinet of Potſdam will not remain ſimple ſpectators in the preſent war, but will ſuccour Sweden, who has at preſent not any known ally. The different diſpoſitions at preſent making, evidently indicate that a great number of the other powers of Europe will be brought into war, if ſome negotiation ſhould not take place in the winter to prevent it.

By letters we received from Vienna, dated the 24th of Auguſt, and which we can depend on, we have an account that the different diſpoſitions and attacks made by the grand vizier has totally deranged the emperor's plans, in every part, that the greateſt confuſion at preſent reigns through that part of the empire where the troops are.

The emperor has gone ſuddenly to Mehadia, which place was expecting every hour an attack from the Turks. It is believed that the Turks from Jaſſy have totally defeated general Spleny near Strojeſtie, and afterwards marching to Choczim, have beat the combined army under the prince of Saxe Cobourg and de Soltikow, whoſe ſcattered troops the Turks purſued quite to the Poliſh territories: and that the garriſon of Choczim had made a vigorous ſally, in which they had deſtroyed the batteries newly raiſed by the beſiegers for the purpoſe of making a breach. It is certain, however, the Turks are ſtill maſters of Jaſſy, and that general Romanzow, of wh ſe preſent poſition God only knows, has made no attempt to diſlodge them. It is equally certain Choczim is not yet taken: and as the extraordinary Vienna Gazette of the 20th and 23d of Auguſt (the laſt in England) do not mention that place, there is every reaſon to ſuppoſe that the intelligence in our private letters is not only founded on fact, but that matters are worſe than they durſt intruſt the account of by the poſt, as the emperor has prohibited all private writing on ſtate affairs.

The firſt ſucceſſes of the king of Sweden ſeem to have been followed by ſome untoward circumſtances which have greatly crippled his enterpriſing deſigns. His army has been greatly retarded in its operations for want of proviſions, which are exceſſively ſcarce in Finland. The chief object of the Swedes in the attack on the Ruſſian garriſon of Frederickſham, was to make themſelves maſters of the magazines of proviſions ſtored there. On the approach of general Siegroth to that place, the commandant ſet fire to the ſuburbs, where the magazines were, and by this means fruſtrated the deſign. On which the troops immediately re-embarked on board the boats lying off the town, which they were obliged to do for want of proviſions. The communication with the main army at Wyburgh is, however, cut off by the prudent movement of the king of Sweden.

The following has been publiſhed at Stockholm, by order of the king:

Stockholm, Auguſt.

"We, Guſtavus, king of Sweden, &c. &c. do by theſe preſents make it known to our faithful ſubjects, that we have been attacked by the empreſs of Ruſſia, and therefore neceſſitated, under the aſſiſtance of God, for the ſafety of our kingdoms, and that of our faithful ſubjects, immediately to take up arms, and we find ourſelves obliged hereby to declare, that the intercourſe of all ſhipping, trade, and negotiation of bills of exchange, under whatever name it may be, from and to Ruſſia, and their provinces, havens, cities and places, ſhall, from the date of theſe preſents, totally ceaſe, under pain of death.

"It is our will and pleaſure, that our governor general in Pomerania, our field marſhals, generals, admirals, and all who command by ſea and land, do each in their juriſdiction take ſuch ſteps to make this our will publicly known, and faithfully put in execution."

Yeſterday a mail arrived from Holland; it brings no news of a definitive nature as to the active operations of the Daniſh government. The advices from Copenhagen are more warlike in their nature than any lately received; as they contain in a ſtate paper ſigned by the prime miniſter, count Bernſtoff, that his majeſty muſt, in compliance with his treaty with the empreſs, furniſh her with the ſtipulated ſuccours.

The prince royal of Denmark embarked the 18th ult. at Copenhagen, on board his yacht which was to carry him to Keil, where his highneſs would review the garriſon. He was afterwards to take the tower of Holſtein, to ſee that the towns there were in a proper ſtate of defence. The prince of Heſſe attended him.

Extract of a letter from Liſbon, Auguſt 11.

"By an *aviſo*, arrived this day from Goa, the capital of our dominions in India, we have received freſh intelligence concerning the commotions that have lately happened in that quarter. It now appears that a conſpiracy has been formed, not only againſt the governor, but all the principal officers under him, in order to deliver up the town to Tippoo Saib; but that one of the conſpirators, finding Tippoo did not make his appearance according to appointment, in his cups dropped ſome broad hints relative to the propoſed revolution. No notice of the matter was taken that night; but in the morning the fellow, wiſely apprehenſive that through his indiſcretion the plot would be diſcovered, went of his own accord to the governor, and, having previouſly obtained his pardon for himſelf, revealed to him the whole. On this diſcovery, his excellency immediately ſent to the governor of Bombay, requeſting to know whether, critically as he was circumſtanced, he might expect the aſſiſtance of the Britiſh arms if neceſſary.

"To the ſaid meſſage the governor returned an immediate anſwer in the affirmative, with this ſtrong and ſpirited aſſurance, that he had it among his other commands from England, to with-hold no ſuccours which the Portugueſe find neceſſary for the ſecurity or protection of Goa. In conſequence of this alarming intelligence, orders are already iſſued for 250 ſoldiers with the like number of armed convicts, to embark with all poſſible diſpatch for that important ſettlement."

Sept. 8. Letters, dated March 31, are arrived in town, which bring the important intelligence of the failure of the French armament deſtined for Trincomale, commanded by general Conway; this detachment was detained by contrary winds, which circumſtance proved fortunate to the Dutch governor, who was enabled by this delay to receive letters from Europe, adviſing him of the revolution in Holland in favour of the prince of Orange, and the defeat of the French party in that country. On the arrival of the armament at Trincomale, ſeveral polite meſſages paſſed between general Conway and the Dutch governor, which terminated in his objecting to the diſembarkation of the troops; and finding him firm in this determination, the general returned with his armament to the Mauritius.

The loſs of the Auſtrians in their laſt unfortunate engagement, was 15 officers and 900 ſoldiers killed.

The ambaſſadors from Tippoo Saib, now at Paris, are ſaid to be coming to this country before they return to India.

Letters from the continent ſay that there is a great probability of the elector of Saxony joining the grand alliance between England, Pruſſia, Holland and Hanover.

The king of Sweden was within 14 leagues of Peterſburgh, when the laſt accounts arrived from the royal army in Finland.

Sept. 9. Government have already ordered a reinforcement of frigates for the Mediterranean ſtation. The Aquilon, captain Montgomery, and the Mercury, captain Montague, are now at Spithead under orders, and ready to proceed with the firſt fair wind.

Yeſterday rear-admiral Peyton, who had been appointed commander in chief on the Halifax ſtation, and hoiſted his flag on board the Leander: returned to town in conſequence of an expreſs from the admiralty, and it is underſtood that he is now to proceed to Gibraltar to take the command of the fleet there.

Letters from Montenegro mention, that major Voukaſſovick, at the head of 300 Croats, and ſome thouſands of Montenegrins, after having laid waſte two towns, gave battle to the army of that perfidious aſſaſſin the pacha Mahmud, of Scutari. The enemy was, by two thirds at leaſt, ſtronger than the Auſtrian general—nevertheleſs, our accounts ſtate, that the major was victorious. The Montenegrins, ſeeing with what impetuous valour the Croats fell upon the foe, borrowed courage from their example, and fought like lions. The action laſted for ſome hours—in the courſe of it, the combined corps of Auſtrians and Montenegrins loſt 47 men, in killed and wounded. The Turks left 513 men on the field of battle.

NEW-YORK, *November* 6.

Extract of a letter from an Iriſh gentleman in the Ruſſian ſervice, to his father in Dublin, dated from the Boriſthenes, June 23.

"My health being much impaired by the diſorder raging in prince Potemkin's army, I obtained leave, through my patron general Soltikow, to quit the army for a time, and ſerve on board the Ruſſian fleet. We had above a month's cruiſe before we could poſſibly invite the Turkiſh fleet to face us; although, by good information, and poſitive proof ſince, it was conſiderably ſtronger in force than ours, though I believe not altogether ſo well appointed. They firſt appeared to us in the evening of the 17th, in fine weather, to the windward, and about three leagues nearer to the Oczakow ſhore. At daybreak on the 18th, they bore down to the attack with their heavy ſhips ahead, and a reſerve fleet in the rear, commanded by their moſt celebrated naval-officer, the captain pacha, inclining rather firſt to attack our ſecond or left diviſion, which was to windward of our centre, and commanded by the famous American commodore Paul Jones, now a rear-admiral of Ruſſia, (who, be his crimes what they may, is a moſt excellent and intrepid marine officer, and whoſe valour on this and the ſubſequent attack, has obtained him vaſt honour). Our centre diviſion was compoſed of about thirteen heavy ſhips and one frigate, on board of which the commander, the prince of Naſſau, directed his manœuvres, attended by count Apraxin, brigadier Rygas, and the celebrated count de Dumas, one of the French officers who ſerved under general Waſhington in America; and the leeward or right diviſion, of eight or nine ſhips, with gun and row-boats, was commanded by captain Winter, a Dutch officer, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf ſurpriſingly, and got great credit.

"Soon after the firing commenced, rear-admiral Jones, then at ſome diſtance from the centre, by a quick and great manœuvre in ſhifting his poſition, brought the enemy between two fires, and there was ſmart work for near an hour, when the reſerve ſhips led on by the captain pacha, got into action, and reanimated the Ottoman ſailors, but ſeemingly with more intrepidity and valour than ſkill; for he had hardly got into the action before he was ſeverely handled, and flanked by the chief of rear-admiral Jones's ſhips. The conflict was animated, until two of the Turkiſh ſhips blew up, and a third had taken fire. Their left wing had been ſeverely handled, and by this time thrown into diſorder, by the diviſion under captain Winter. A ſort of confuſion ſeemed to pervade the whole of their right and centre wings, which no efforts of their brave commander could put to rights; their firing relaxed, as ours became more animated; but by an accidental good poſition, and a favourable wind, moſt of their ſhips eſcaped after a ſix hours conflict, under cover of the guns of Oczakow and Varna. This has turned out a glorious day for our fleet and the allied armies. The loſs the Turks have ſuſtained, both in ſhips and men, the diviſion and diſperſion of their remaining fleet, and natural terror the diſaſter will give, muſt ſoon open an eaſy conqueſt of the garriſon of Oczakow and the circumjacent country. We have juſt heard that the garriſon of Varna, immediately on receiving the news, retreated into that of Oczakow; and that the ſquadron under the direction of rear-admiral Paul Jones, has come up with a part of the ſhattered fleet near Varna, and taken two ſhips more, with the unfortunate captain pacha, the commander in chief, and the Ottoman invincible banner."

A letter from a gentleman in North-Carolina, dated Oct. 12, ſays—"The citizens of this ſtate, notwithſtanding the exertions of many perſons of diſtinction among us, ſtill ſeem diſpoſed to reject the new conſtitution, as it now ſtands—many, however, have been brought over, and we have ſome hopes that the enſuing aſſembly will recommend another convention, to reconſider the ſubject."

His excellency Samuel Johnſton in his anſwer to the addreſs of the inhabitants of Tarborough, North-Carolina, obſerves—"I am well aſſured that the citizens of this ſtate, were at no time averſe to a federal government, but the profered ſyſtem, appearing to many, not ſo perfect as they could wiſh, and believing that amendments might more certainly be obtained by poſtponing the ratification, till after the propoſed amendments were conſidered by a general convention, they adopted the meaſures which you ſo highly diſapprove; theſe meaſures were oppoſed by the minority, who offered reaſons in ſupport of their opinion, which I flatter myſelf, on a cool and deliberate inveſtigation, will have the weight and influence, which it is to be lamented they had not at an earlier period."

By accounts from the new city of Marietta, on the Muſkingum, as late as September 15, we learn that about 180 ſettlers were then on the ſpot, who were highly pleaſed with their ſituation, inſomuch that ſome had declared their intention of never reviſiting the old ſtates. Several families, conſiſting of about fifty perſons, had arrrved at Buffaloe Creek, 90 miles from the Muſkingum, on their way thither. At Campus-Martius three block houſes were erected, another began, and the whole ſtockade is ſuppoſed to be completed by this time: ſeven good dwelling houſes were alſo finiſhed, and many others building. The treaty was expected to take place ſoon. A great number of Indians, with ſeveral chiefs, had viſited the ſettlement, and appeared well pleaſed with the proſpect of living in peace and amity with their "Brother Yankees." The ſettlers were in high health and ſpirits. Proviſions of the beſt kinds were in great plenty, and very cheap.—Veniſon 1d. per lb. Pennſylvania currency.

The following liſt of boats, waggons, &c. which paſſed the Muſkingum from October, 1786, to September 15, 1788, was taken from the commandant at Fort Harmar, and may be relied on as authentic:

Boats, 850, waggons, 600, men, women and children, 20,000, horſes, 7000, cows, 3000, ſheep, 900.

A Britiſh paper of Sept. 5 mentions, "That the Bellona, cruiſing with three other Swediſh frigates in the North Seas, captured a ſtore ſhip of 26 guns and 95 men, under convoy of a Ruſſian fleet, and carried her into Marſtrand on Saturday laſt, which proved a very valuable prize. Her cargo conſiſts of 128 cannons with their ammunition, two ſilver table ſervices, with furniture, for the admirals in the Black Sea, the prince of Naſſau and Paul Jones; beſides fine mahogany chairs, &c. &c. alſo 200 ſuits of cloaths for the Ruſſian troops. Three Ruſſian ſhips of 100 guns each chaſed our frigates as far as Marſtrand."

PHILADELPHIA, *November 7.*

A gentleman lately arrived from Dunkirk (ſays a Charleſton paper) relates the following event—He was walking out of town, and ſaw at a great diſtance a vaſt number of people all on foot. Amidſt the croud he could diſtinguiſh ſome perſons of ſuperior rank; when they drew near he aſked the occaſion of this proceſſion, and was informed that the young man of quality who walked firſt, had been bit by a mad dog; the conſequence of which was ſo violent that they could not get him into a carriage, though it was a conſiderable journey he had made to bathe in the ſea. Amidſt the diſtortions and ravings of his diſtemper, might be diſcerned a moſt beautiful face, and fine figure. He was attended by ſeveral footmen; ſome of whom held him with cords, faſtened in ſuch a manner that he had liberty to walk, yet not to hurt himſelf; the others followed weeping, with an old governor almoſt as mad as his pupil; but the ſituation of the father and mother who made up this unhappy ſuite, was beyond all deſcription. They attempted to go with their ſon to the ſea, but the lady, from violent agitations of hope and fear, fainted and was carried away as dead. The father perſiſted in ſeeing the operation of bathing performed ſeveral times, for ſeveral days, but without ſucceſs. They were reduced at length to the cruel neceſſity (from the torments which the young man ſuffered) to call a conſultation of phyſicians on the moſt gentle manner of putting him to death. Bleeding was agreed on, and accordingly executed. This affair muſt have been terrible to the moſt indifferent parents; unhappily theſe were diſtinguiſhed for a moſt ſincere paternal affection for their unfortunate ſon.

We learn that the ſtationers of this city have lately examined carefully into the manufacture of wafers, and have introduced the making of them here, of an appearance and quality equal to any imported. They now ſell them, to a good living profit we hope, 10 to 20 per cent. lower than they uſed to be ſold—pink, azure, laylock and peagreen, for *Belles and Beaux*, and common red for the more ſerious uſes of men of buſineſs and public offices. It is hoped every enemy to the ſtamp act will ſhake off *the impoſition upon all letters and ſealed writings*, which we have heretofore paid by purchaſing the article of wafers of foreign countries. It is ſuppoſed the charges and duties of importing wafers from abroad, are equal to 30 per cent. and wheat, the raw material from which they are made, is our great ſtaple, and lower than in the European towns. Who then will heſitate to confirm this little manufacture by the uniform conſumption of the home made article!

RICHMOND, *November 8.*

From the ROYAL DOMINICA GAZETTE.

It has long been my ſentiment, that the moſt common gifts of Providence are the moſt uſeful, ſalutary, and worthy of eſtimation. That this opinion has not been ill founded, I will, at preſent, apply to only *one* inſtance, of which I can ſpeak with great confidence.

The *common ſtinging nettle*, apparently as uſeleſs and troubleſome a plant as any that has been ſtigmatiſed with the name of *weeds*, is one of the moſt efficacious medicines we have in the vegetable kingdom: in the form of a *ſtrong* decoction, or infuſion, taken in the quantity of a pint in a day, is a moſt valuable ſtrengthener of general or partial relaxation. In that of a *weak* decoction or infuſion, it proves an admirable alternative and deobſtruent, in impurities of the blood, and in obſtructions of the veſſels. And in that of *expreſſed* juices, taken by ſpoonfuls, as the exigency of the caſe requires, is the moſt powerful ſtyptic in internal bleedings known. Externally applied, as *fermentation* or *poultice* it amazingly diſcuſſes inflammation, and reſolves ſwellings. In the common ſore throat, *thus* applied, and internally, as a gargle, great dependence may ſafely be put in this common plant. I have been witneſs to its great efficacy therein in many inſtances.

P. F.

BALTIMORE, *November 14.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Georgia, to his friend in Frederick-town, dated the 22d of September laſt.

"We are, at preſent, in a ſtate of anxiety and ſuſpence, becauſe of the uncertainty of the termination of the treaty which is now about to be held. The Indians, (Creeks) we are informed, are extremely obſtinate, and will inſiſt hard to hold the land that was once ceded to us by a part of the nation, and the commiſſioners will, I ſuppoſe, make a demand of another ceſſion of land, as a compenſation for the injury we have ſuſtained by the incurſions they have made this laſt year.

"A gentleman of my acquaintance, from Auguſta, who was at my houſe a few days paſt, informed me, that official letters had arrived, from congreſs, to the executive, inſtructing them to offer ſuch terms as they thought proper; and if the Indians would not accede to them, that they would furniſh them with 2800 men, pay them, and find them cloathing, arms and ammunition. If this can be depended on, which I believe it may, there is a great probability that a war will take place, which we ſhould be well able to ſupport, for there never were greater crops in any country, than have been made in Georgia this ſeaſon. It is ſuppoſed corn will ſell at one ſhilling per buſhel, and we have large ſtocks of cattle: but ſtill it would, in ſome meaſure, injure this country, for the preſent; but the large quantity of good land we ſhould obtain, would more than compenſate for the fatigue and expence of the war."

Annapolis, November 20.

James Carroll, Eſquire, is choſen a ſenator in the room of Thomas Johnſon, Eſquire, who declined accepting his appointment.

Congreſs on the firſt of October reſolved, That the board of treaſury be directed no longer to delay taking meaſures for immediately cancelling all the public ſecurities now in the treaſury paid in diſcharge of debts due to the United States, by cauſing a part of the ſame to be cut out and deſtroyed in ſuch a manner as to leave the number, amount, and names of the perſons ſigning the ſame, and the perſon to whom given, and in like manner from time to time to cancel all others when paid into the treaſury in order that ſuch ſecurities may be inſpected by and finally deſtroyed in the preſence of a committee of congreſs, to be appointed for that purpoſe at ſuch time as congreſs ſhall direct; and alſo, that the ſaid board take immediate meaſures for cancelling all the certificates liquidated and taken up by the commiſſioners in the ſeveral ſtates or in any of the public offices, ſo as to prevent their being fraudulently put in circulation, preſerving the laſt mentioned certificates to be charged in account againſt the reſpective officers who iſſued the ſame.

"On the morn of the 1ſt of Auguſt, died ſuddenly, at his houſe in Weſtminſter, (England) JAMES RUSSELL, Eſquire, at a very advanced age. He was long and ſucceſsfully engaged in mercantile purſuits, having for a ſeries of years cultivated a correſpondence of conſiderable extent with Virginia and Maryland; in the courſe of which, the integrity of his demeanor is ſtrongly expreſſed by the warm friendſhip and eſteem many of his correſpondents feel and profeſs for him."

November 19, 1788.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL hundred young APPLE TREES, of the beſt kind of fruit for cider or keeping in the winter.

1 MORDECAI STEWART.

November 19, 1788.

THE ſubſcribers, being appointed by the honourable the chancellor of the ſtate of Maryland, truſtees on behalf of the creditors of WILLIAM SPURRIER, of Anne-Arundel county, an inſolvent debtor, requeſts all perſons indebted to him to make immediate payment, and thoſe to whom he is indebted are requeſted to exhibit their claims properly atteſted, on or before the 27th day of December next, on which day the creditors are deſired to meet at ſaid William Spurrier's tavern, at twelve o'clock.

1 2 9/4 HENRY GRIFFITH, jun.
THOMAS COALE.

November 19, 1788.

I HEREBY give notice, that I will proſecute all ſuch as I may find hunting with either dog or gun on the plantation I now occupy, commonly called GREENBURY'S POINT. I do likewiſe forewarn all watermen and others to land on ſaid plantation, or any part thereof, under any pretence whatever. Such as do not pay regard to this notice may be aſſured I will deal with them as rigorouſly as the law will admit.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

N. B. It has been with extreme reluctance that the above notice has been given, but I have lately detected ſo many ſtealing my rails under pretence of being in ſearch of drift-wood, and have had ſuch cauſe to ſuſpect hunters of injuring my ſtock, as well as committing the ſame offence, that my intereſt has been too much at ſtake to forbear it any longer. 1 W. C.

To be SOLD, on Saturday the 6th of December, if fair, if not the next fair Saturday,

A VALUABLE LOT of GROUND adjoining Pig-Point, containing TWO ACRES, on which is a DWELLING-HOUSE, with four rooms and a cloſet, on the lower floor, a good room on the upper floor, a kitchen, ſtore-houſe and ſtable. The ſituation is beautiful and healthy, and remarkable for good water. Likewiſe, for SALE, on the ſaid day, a ſtout ſtrong country-born NEGRO MAN, about forty years of age. The terms of ſale will be made known on the above day: If the above-mentioned houſes and lot ſhould not be ſold, they will be RENTED, on MODERATE TERMS.

2 A. ALLEIN.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of grievances and courts of juſtice will ſit every day during the preſent ſeſſion, from nine o'clock in the morning, until three in the afternoon.

By order
2 JOHN KNAPP, Clk.

THE ſubſcriber being appointed, by the honourable the chancellor of Maryland, as truſtee for the creditors of William Loveday, notice is hereby given, that on Monday the 15th day of December next; if fair, if not the next fair day, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, that valuable FARM whereon the ſaid Loveday now dwells, conſiſting of about three hundred and fifty acres; the ſoil of the above land is exceeding good, and produces good corn, wheat and tobacco, and is ſituated on the main road that leads from Kings-town to Tuckahoe bridge, and within three quarters of a mile of a very valuable fiſhery; the land is very level, and has a ſufficiency of timber to ſupport it; there are on ſaid farm a tolerable good dwelling houſe, kitchen, barn and other out houſes, with a clover lot, and a young apple orchard of thriving trees, alſo a large garden lately paiſed in; the title of the above land is indiſputable. All the creditors of ſaid Loveday are requeſted to attend the ſale aforeſaid, with their accounts properly authenticated, and thoſe indebted are deſired to make immediate payment, as it will not be in the ſubſcriber's power to give them any indulgence. The ſaid land will be ſold on a credit of four years, the purchaſer giving bond, on intereſt, with ſuch ſecurity as the ſaid truſtee approves of, paying one fourth part of the purchaſe money, with the intereſt thereon, annually until the whole be paid off. The purchaſer to be put in peaceable poſſeſſion of the ſaid lands on the firſt day of January next.

Oct. 29, 1788. 2 JOHN ROBERTS, jun.

To be SOLD, or RENTED,

and poſſeſſion given immediately,

THAT elegant SEAT adjoining the town of Upper Marlborough, formerly occupied by Dr. ADAM THOMPSON; it conſiſts of a HOUSE with four rooms on a floor, with a large paſſage through the whole, a kitchen, offices, ſtables, and other out houſes, lately repaired, a good garden and ſmall orchard of excellent fruit, with twenty-two acres of land adjoining it. For terms apply to

Nov. 10, 1788. 2 W. S. CHANDLER.

SEALS LOST.

Anne-Arundel county, November 11, 1788.

WAS loſt on the 31ſt ult. on or between the race courſe and the city of Annapolis, two SEALS, one a red cornelian ſet in gold, an oval field, A NAGS HEAD the creſt, an eagle and dragon SUPPORTERS, motto, CASSIS TUTISSIMA VIRTUS. The other a white cornelian in gold, with the two initials of the ſubſcriber's name in a cypher. Any perſon finding the ſame, and delivering them to him, ſhall receive TWO GUINEAS, or a generous compenſation for either. 2 THOMAS RUTLAND.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber's quarter in Loudon county, early in laſt month, a negro man named GEORGE, he is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, his noſtrils are remarkably wide, he ſometimes complains of a wart on the bottom of one of his feet, which makes him a little lame; he is a likely ſenſible fellow: He had on a green jacket and over alls, oſnabrig ſhirt, an old hat, ſhoes and ſtockings, and took with him a Dutch blanket, a blue broad cloth coat and breeches, a blue jacket without ſleeves, and ſundry other cloaths—He has been ſeen near this town ſince he ran away. Whoever will apprehend the aforeſaid negro, and deliver him to the ſubſcriber, or ſecure him in any gaol, ſo that he may be got again, ſhall receive the above reward, and if taken out of this ſtate and brought home, all charges paid.

PHILIP R. FENDALL.

Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1788. 2

Eight Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen out of Mr. Henry Hall's paſture, near the Governor's Bridge, on the 4th of this inſtant, a kind of a dun ſorrel MARE, about fifteen hands high, eight or nine years old, trots all, has a ſtar in her forehead, and ſnip on her noſe, ſhort tail, and blind in her off eye, has lately been hurt by drawing, which has raiſed a very perceivable lump on her near ſhoulder. Whoever brings the ſaid mare to Mr. Henry Hall, or Mr. Reigle, at Queen-Anne, or the ſubſcribers, ſhall receive the above reward if ſtolen and the thief brought to juſtice, or four dollars for the mare alone, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

JAMES CAIN, or
Nov. 9, 1788. 2 RICHARD FLEMMING.

St. Mary's county, October 13, 1788.

To be SOLD, or RENTED,

A HOUSE and LOT in Hamburgh, on Wiccomico river; it is an elegant ſtand for a ſtore, as the inſpection is held there—there is a good landing. Any perſon or perſons inclining to purchaſe or rent may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, at ſaid houſe. 4 WILLIAM M'KEVER.

THIS is to forewarn all perſons from truſting or dealing with MONNIKEY MOSS, on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts ſhe may contract from the date hereof.

October 28, 1788. X's JAMES MOSS.

Charles county, October 15, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber, late inſpector at Chickamuxon warehouſe, intends to apply, by petition, to the next general aſſembly of Maryland, praying relief from the damages he has ſuſtained by the loſs of tobacco from the ſaid warehouſe, and other places near the ſaid warehouſe, at which, tobacco during the war, and while he was inſpector, was directed to be lodged, which tobacco was ſtolen or deſtroyed by means that the ſubſcriber could not prevent.

5 SAMUEL LUCKETT.

Twenty Guineas Reward.

Upper Marlborough, October 28, 1788.

WENT away from the ſubſcriber, on Friday laſt, a mulatto man named SIMON, a good blackſmith, twenty-eight years of age, five feet ten inches high, one of his ankles is larger than the other, carries himſelf pretty erect and of ſoft inſinuating manners; his mother and brothers live with Henry May, blackſmith, near South river church, where, it is probable, he may be ſecreted at times; his wife lives in Baltimore with Samuel Chaſe, Eſquire, ſo that he will, perhaps, divide his time between thoſe places. Ten guineas will be given to any perſon ſecuring the above fellow, ſo that I get him again, or the above reward, if brought home.

D. MAGRUDER.

All maſters of veſſels are hereby cautioned againſt taking him on board. 3

September 16, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next ſeſſion, to paſs a law to eſtabliſh the general court for the eaſtern ſhore of this ſtate at the town of Talbot, in Talbot county, and to repeal ſo much of the act of February, 1777, as orders the ſaid eaſtern ſhore court to be held at Talbot court-houſe until a town ſhall be laid out at Dover, and a court-houſe and priſon there erected, after which the ſaid court for the eaſtern ſhore ſhall be for ever held at Dover. 8X

Annapolis, October 1, 1788.

OBSERVING a number of debtors to the ſtate, as well as other individuals, are often in want of ſome kind of certificates, and at a loſs where to get them on proper terms for their money, and the holders of certificates when in want of caſh for them, are likewiſe at a loſs for a market, for want of ſome particular place to apply, where they could be on a certainty of getting an exchange on reaſonable terms.

The ſubſcriber being well acquainted with the different kind of certificates and their paſſing value, has induced him to offer his ſervice to provide, and inform thoſe that do or may want, that by lodging the needful he will ſupply them with certificates, or caſh, at a ſhort notice, on reaſonable terms, on paying a moderate commiſſion. There being a number, who have payments to make in certificates to the treaſury, that live at a conſiderable diſtance, many of whom wiſh to make payments as they provide money for that purpoſe, are prevented for want of the certificates, and not being convenient to ride 50 or 100 miles to get them and make a ſmall payment; thoſe who are thus ſituated that wiſh to be provided with certificates, and have them placed to their credit, by forwarding the money at any time may depend on being furniſhed with certificates, and payment made to their orders, on as good terms as if they were preſent, by their

Humble ſervant,

8 JAMES WILLIAMS.

Annapolis, April 19, 1788.

THE ſubſcribers being very anxious that an immediate payment of what is due them be made, that they may be enabled to comply with their engagements; in order to facilitate the collection, have appointed Mr. JOHN WATKINS, to call upon thoſe who have accounts with them, for the ſame, whoſe receipt ſhall be good; they beg that this notice be particularly attended to, as it is not in their power to give any further indulgence; thoſe who incline to call and pay at Annapolis, will always find a perſon at their late ſtore on the Dock, or at the treaſury office, ready to receive. 26

THOMAS and BENJAMIN HARWOOD.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

THE ſubſcriber, of Prince-George's county, in the month of October, 1787, had a tobacco-houſe, full of tobacco, conſumed by fire in the night; and on the night of the 28th of Auguſt laſt, he had ſeven ſtacks of wheat and rye deſtroyed in the ſame manner, and an attempt at the ſame time was made to burn a new and valuable tobacco-houſe with three hogſheads of packed tobacco, a quantity of plantation utenſils, and a variety of other valuable property, therein. On the night preceding the evening when the aforeſaid tobacco-houſe was burnt, Notley Young, Eſquire, for whom the ſubſcriber is manager, loſt a tobacco houſe by fire. The ſubſcriber is fully convinced that theſe misfortunes were not occaſioned by accident, but that ſome depraved and hardened wretch has ſecretly and wilfully attempted his ruin by the commiſſion of thoſe enormities. The above reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS is hereby offered to any perſon who will apprehend and ſecure the perpetrator or perpetrators of the crimes above mentioned, ſo that they be brought to condign puniſhment.

NATHAN SOPER.

October 20, 1788. 5X

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living in Prince-George's county, Maryland, a white MARE, about fourteen hands high, ſeventeen or eighteen years old, paces and trots, has no perceivable brand, her off eye is out. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

Oct. 27, 1788. 2 NATHAN MILES.

TAKEN up as ſtray, by OWEN ELDER, living in Anne-Arundel county, a gray MARE, about thirteen hands and an half high, trots and gallops, branded on the right ſhoulder I B, about ſeven or eight y[illegible] old. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 2

October 21, 1788.

Three Pounds Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber's plantation, in Prince-George's county, Maryland, about three miles from the Alexandria ferry, two months ago, a NEGRO MAN named ISAAC, about 28 years of age, raw boned, ſmall legged, looks down caſt when ſpoken to, with a flat open noſe, about five feet 7 or 8 inches high, is a very artful cunning fellow, and determined to be free and independent at any rate. He had on when he went away a white coat, nankeen embroidered waiſtcoat, and white dimetty breeches, which he may probably change. Whoever ſecures the ſaid negro, ſo that I get him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by me.

3 PETER SAVARY.

November 4, 1788.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC SALE, on Thurſday, the 27th of November, 1788,

THE property of Mr. Walter Gott, and Mrs. Anne Gott, of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, conſiſting of negroes, horſes, hogs, cattle and furniture, a crop of corn and tobacco; the terms will be made known on the day of ſale. All perſons having any claims againſt the eſtate, are deſired to bring them in, on or before the day of ſale; and thoſe indebted are deſired to make payment, as no further indulgence can be given, by

BENJAMIN BURGESS, } Adminiſtrators.
JOHN CHEW. 3X } de bonis non.

Charles county, October 27, 1788.

To be SOLD, on a liberal credit, on Monday the 15th of December next, at PUBLIC VENDUE, if not ſooner diſpoſed of at private ſale, in which caſe due notice will be given,

MAXWELL's SEAT, containing 500 acres of land, pleaſantly ſituated on the river Patuxent, two miles above Benedict; there are on the premiſes, a large orchard of the fineſt fruit trees, a large and commodious dwelling houſe, kitchen, carriage houſe, with other neceſſary buildings. At the ſame time will be diſpoſed of, ſeveral improved LOTS, in the town of Benedict, and the tobacco warehouſe. Poſſeſſion will be given to the purchaſers, on complying with the terms of ſale, which will be known, by application to major JOHN SWAN, in Baltimore, or the ſubſcriber, at Allen's Freſh.

3X JOHN CAMPBELL.

October 30, 1788.

To be RENTED, and poſſeſſion given the firſt day of December next,

THE houſe or tenement at preſent occupied by Mr. Thomas Rutland, junior, on the head of South-river. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber.

3 JOSEPH HOWARD, Jun.

George-town, October 25, 1788.

WAS loſt on Wedneſday, the 22d inſt. between Mr. Humphry Belt's and London-town, a SILVER WATCH, maker's name ROBERT ALLAM, LONDON, No. 425. The ſubſcriber's name may be ſeen on one of the papers within the caſe. Whoever will deliver the ſaid watch to me, or Mr. Humphry Belt, ſhall be generouſly rewarded.

3X RICHARD J. ORME.

Oct. 28, 1788.

THE ſubſcribers being appointed by the honourable the chancellor truſtees for William Sprigg Bowie, requeſt a meeting of the creditors of the ſaid Bowie, at Upper-Marlborough, on Wedneſday, the 3d day of December next, having ſome matters to lay before them, which the truſtees think of conſequence and neceſſary to have their advice.

SAMUEL HEPBURN,
3X THOMAS CLARK.

Annapolis, September 26, 1788.

JUST IMPORTED

In the ſhip WILLING TOM, captain GEORGE JEFFERY, from LONDON, and for ſale, on the moſt reaſonable terms, for

CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE, by

JOHN PETTY, and Co.

A general aſſortment of merchandize ſuitable for the preſent and approaching ſeaſon. 8

THE ſubſcriber intends to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland, to releaſe him from Montgomery county gaol, for debts which he is unable to pay. 4 HENRY WATSON.

PROPOSALS,

For Printing by Subſcription,

BY

ISAAC COLLINS,

IN TRENTON,

THE

HOLY BIBLE,

CONTAINING

The OLD and NEW TESTAMENT;

WITH THE

Apocrypha and Marginal Notes.

CONDITIONS:

I. This work, to be contained in one large volume, Quarto, of nine hundred and eighty-four pages, will be reprinted page for page with the Oxford edition, on a beautiful new type, and good paper. An index will be added; and alſo the Scripture meaſures, weights and coins.

II. The price to ſubſcribers, for the volume, well bound, four Spaniſh dollars; one dollar to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, the remainder on delivery of the book.

III. The work to be put to preſs as ſoon as three thouſand copies ſhall be ſubſcribed for, and to be finiſhed without delay.

The Editor has been encouraged, by a number of reſpectable characters, to offer the above propoſals to the public, under a conviction that a handſome American edition of the Bible, in Quarto, will, at this time, be both ſeaſonable and acceptable, as no part of the money will go out of the country.

This conſideration, it is hoped, will be an inducement to ſubſcribe, and of courſe promote the more frequent reading of this moſt invaluable book in private families. He therefore wiſhes to attract the attention, and obtain the countenance of people of all denominations; not doubting but that, in the execution of the work, he will be able to give ample ſatisfaction, both as to its accuracy and neatneſs.

Subſcriptions will be received by Hugh Gaine and Edmund Prior, New-York; by Joſeph Crukſhank and William Young, Philadelphia; by Townſend and Patton, Baltimore; and by the editor in Trenton.

It is requeſted, that the leading characters of all the different denominations of Chriſtians in the United States, who may feel diſpoſed to promote this undertaking, will, as early as may be, grant their aſſiſtance in procuring ſubſcriptions--and that the ſeveral printers of newſ-papers in the union will be pleaſed to inſert the above propoſals in their papers.

To all whom it may concern.

☞ Mr. Iſaac Collins has, for many years laſt paſt, been, and ſtill is, printer to the ſtate of New-Jerſey: Having by this means had the more frequent opportunities to ſee his work, I have had abundant proof of the accuracy and correctneſs of his publications, as well as of his remarkable attention to buſineſs.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

Trenton, 11th September, 1788. 5

Charles county, October 6, 1788.

NEGROES,

And OTHER PROPERTY,

For SALE, on CREDIT.

To be SOLD by the ſubſcriber, on Tueſday the ſecond day of December next, at Benfield, the place of his preſent reſidence,

SUNDRY DRAUGHT HORSES, COWS and CALVES, and young HOGS, together with the crop of INDIAN CORN and FODDER made on ſaid plantation. Alſo, to be SOLD, at Cauſin-Manor, on Friday the 2d day of January next, ſundry LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES, conſiſting of MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN. Two years credit will be given for payment of the NEGROES, and ſix months credit for the OTHER PROPERTY. Bond, with approved ſecurity, and intereſt from the day of ſale, will be required. In caſe either of the ſales ſhould be prevented by wet weather, it is to be held on the next fair day.

6w 6X G. B. CAUSIN.

Cæcil county gaol, September 18, 1788.

THE ſubſcriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the honourable the general aſſembly at November ſeſſion, that a law may paſs for liberating him from confinement, for debts which he is not able to pay.

8X ISAAC REYNOLDS.

November 10, 1788.

THERE is at the plantation of Andrew Anderſon, living near Snowden's iron works, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a ſtray, a black HORSE, about 13¼ hands high, with a ſtar in his forehead, and his near feet white, has no perceiveable brand, and is without ſhoes. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away. 2

ANNAPOLIS:
PRINTED by FREDERICK and
SAMUEL GREEN.

(XLIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2185)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1788.

MARYLAND STATE LIBRARY

LEGHORN, *August* 18.

LETTERS from Malta confirm the departure of the French ſquadron, which they ſay is gone to exerciſe the ſailors in maritime evolutions, though many pretend it is for the triple deſign of protecting the Levant trade, and at the ſame time to protect the iſland of Candia, and even to be ſtationed in that latitude.

VIENNA, *Auguſt* 27.

The fortreſs of Dubova was attacked on the 10th by a debarkation of Turks from 22 veſſels. Major Steine, at the head of the battalion of Brechanville, made a moſt valiant reſiſtance; but at the end of three days was obliged to retire, and abandon the place to the enemy. The loſs of the Auſtrians was nos more by theſe accounts than 412 men; among whom however, were ſome officers of diſtinction. The Turks are repreſented to have loſt 2000 men.

BERLIN, *Auguſt* 30.

We have received accounts by the way of Warſaw, that the Ruſſians had attempted to take Oczakow by ſtorm, but were repulſed with great loſs; that two of their generals fell in the action, one of which is Shuwalow, who is greatly lamented.

The ſame accounts mention, that the bombardment of Choczim had recommenced on the 5th; that the ſuccours which the Turks expected had actually arrived, and that the garriſon, in a vigorous ſally, had gained ſome advantages over the combined forces of the Auſtrians and Ruſſians. Choczim, in the mean time, is now fully provided with all ſorts of proviſions.

LONDON, *September* 1.

The king of France has nominated the compte de la Luzerne, ſecretary for the department of the marine.

Sept. 2. They write from Stockholm, that an engagement had taken place between a detachment commanded by general Hortſear, and a corps of Ruſſian troops, who had gone to the relief of Nyſlot; and that the Ruſſians were repulſed with great loſs, and left their dead on the field of battle, and among them a general, with the order Newſky: it is ſuppoſed to be general Michaeloff.

Europe is now ſo involved in a war, that it is not eaſy to determine on which ſide to direct the attention. Between Ruſſia, the emperor, and the Porte, upwards of nine hundred thouſand men are in the field, ready for all the horrors, devaſtation and miſchief, of eagerly conteſted war.

Fatal Effects of Gaming.

Mr. Brodie, now under ſentence of death for breaking into the general exciſe office for Scotland in the night of the 5th of March laſt, and ſtealing bank notes and money—at the death of his father, which happened about 12 years ſince, inherited a conſiderable eſtate in houſes in the city of Edinburgh, together with ten thouſand pounds in ſpecie; but an unhappy connexion, and a too great propenſity to that deſtructive, though too predominant paſſion, GAMING, he is reduced to his preſent deplorable ſituation.

A curious Law Caſe.

At the aſſizes for Yorkſhire, a cauſe was tried which afforded much entertainment to the court. It was an indictment againſt the landlady of an inn, for aſſaulting and greaſing the beard of a Jew with pork.

It appeared in the courſe of the trial, that the Jew went into the defendant's houſe, and offered to ſell ſome philoſophical tinder boxes. That the defendant and two men being at dinner, they aſked him to have ſome pork, which he refuſed; but being determined to give him ſome, the two men held him, while the defendant rubbed it over his mouth with great violence, in conſequence of which (as the Jew poſitively ſwore) it became ſore, that he could not eat any thing but ſpoon victuals for a fortnight afterwards.

The Jury, after retiring upwards of a hour, returned with a verdict guilty; after which, the court addreſſed the defendant on the folly and wickedneſs of marking out any particular deſcription of people, of whatever nation or religion, as objects of wanton inſult, and unprovoked aſſault.—She was fined 10l.

All our letters from Berlin agree to the report of the ſpeedy march of 60,000 men on the part of his Pruſſian majeſty, who are to enter Holſtein the moment the Danes begin to act. In confirmation of this, a very large train of heavy artillery has lately been ſent off to Grauderts from Berlin.

Sept. 4. A change in the Spaniſh miniſtry is hourly looked for. The prince of Auſturias has avowed himſelf an enemy to the meaſures of ſuffering the Ruſſians to ſend a fleet into the Mediterranean, and to victual and refit in the ports of Spain. This meaſure originated with the count de Florida Blanca, the preſent prime miniſter of that country, who has ſo much influence over the king, his maſter, as to make him oppoſe the deſires of the prince, his ſon, of the grandees, and of his people, who all eagerly wiſh to prevent the Ruſſians from acquiring any ſettlement whatever near the Mediterranean; and conſequently would oppoſe them in their attempts to make any conqueſts upon the Turks that might lead eventually to ſuch a ſettlement. The king of the Two Sicilies, another ſon of his catholic majeſty, ſupports his brother the prince of the Auſturias, becauſe he dreads nothing more than the neighbourhood of ſo great and riſing a power as Ruſſia. The duke of Berwick and Lira is the perſon whom the prince has recommended to his majeſty as his prime miniſter, ſhould he, in compliance with the wiſhes of all the real friends of the kingdom, diſmiſs the count de Florida Blanca. This duke of Berwick is great grand-ſon to king James II. He commanded the artillery againſt Gibraltar at the laſt ſiege: He bore at that time the title of marquis of Jamaica, his father having been at that period alive. He is poſſeſſed of an immenſe eſtate, which at the death of the duchеſs of Alva, will receive an addition of 120,000l. a year.

Sept. 5. Dr. Brown, the author of a ſyſtem at preſent much the ſubject of controverſy in the phyſical world, has diſcovered that the qualities of *laudanum* have been hitherto but imperfectly known.—With reſpect to the ſtings of inſects, and ſmall external injuries, if immediately applied it is an infallible remedy; and in larger hurts, when uſed both internally and externally, it is poſſeſſed of lenitive powers in a very high degree.

Sept. 6. Yeſterday morning their majeſties, the duke of York, and the princeſſes, went to the houſe built fire proof on Wimbledon common, which was filled with combuſtibles that were ſet on fire; the flame from which were very rapid, but had not the ſmalleſt effect whatever: The ceiling of the room, in which the fire was lighted, ſtair-caſe, &c. remaining entire, without the leaſt appearance of damage from the fierceneſs of the flames. This is the third experiment at the ſame place.

According to letters from Conſtantinople, the treaties of peace and commerce between the Ottoman Porte and the Swediſh nation are revived for fourteen years; in which his ſublime highneſs the ſultan, alſo ſtipulates for the regencies of Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, &c. for the ſame period of time. The ſubjects of the king of Sweden are in conſequence thereof to enjoy the ſame protection privileges, and immunities, as the moſt favoured nation in the dominions of the Porte. The guarantee treaties of 1740 and 1772 are alſo revived; and by the additional articles made in the new treaty, the Turks and Swedes are mutual guarantees to each other for their reſpective dominions in Europe againſt every power whatever. The Swediſh ambaſſador, who has had the negotiation of this treaty, is preſented with ſome valuable preſents; and twenty purſes of gold have been diſtributed to his houſhold.

By advices yeſterday morning from Peterſburgh, we learn that the Swedes and Ruſſian armies have had an engagement in Finland, in which two battalions of the Swediſh chaſſeurs ſuffered much, and one of their advanced poſts was captured.

Sept. 8. On Tueſday a meſſenger was diſpatched by government, who overtook the French mail at Dover, and prevented its being put on board the packet. What were the grounds of this extraordinary meaſure are yet a ſecret.

Sept. 9. The plan which lord Dorcheſter has ſent home from Quebec, for eſtabliſhing two new ſettlements in Canada, near the lakes of Brigon and Carleton, where it has been recommended to ſettle a colony of convicts advantageouſly to this country, comes very opportunely to relieve the priſon ſhips in our different harbours, and alſo the priſons of the metropolis and the county gaols, which are ſtill crowded with convicts, both men and women, occaſioned by the want of intelligence from Botany Bay with regard to the ſucceſs of that undertaking. The ſummer ſeaſon is now ſo far advanced, that it will not be practicable to undertake ſo perilous and diſtant a voyage until another ſpring.

The female cargoes lately returned from India have put a ſtop to a number of intended exportations of the ſame kind of live ſtock to that part of the world; the India nabobs have taken a diſlike to Britiſh commodities that become a charge inſtead of profit to eaſtern houſekeeping.

We are aſſured, that government have received advices of an embaſſy from the nabob of Arcot to the court of Great-Britain, being deſigned by the prince, in conſequence of the embaſſy having been ſent by Tippoo Saib to the court of France; the retinue is intended to be far more ſplendid than Tippoo's; the number of the ſuit announced is ſaid to conſiſt of upwards of ſix hundred perſons, who are expected to arrive in this country in the courſe of a few months, preparations being abſolutely under conſideration for their reception.

A copper bottomed ſloop of war and a cutter are now ſtationed of Uſhant; the cutter is to bring the earlieſt intelligence to government of any men of war or ſtore-ſhips with troops ſailing from Breſt; the ſloop is to follow them till the certainty of their voyage is determined. The cauſe ariſes from an account received ſome weeks ſince, that La Celebre, of 64 guns, and La Hippotaume, of 50, had taken out their lower deck guns, which they had put in their hold, and that theſe ſhips were deſigned for India with cargoes of naval and military ſtores, field-pieces, &c. ſaid to be as preſents to Tippoo Saib, the chief with whom France is now entering into a ſolemn treaty of alliance.

Count Rochambeau, the governor of Calais, and his family, arrived at Dover on Friday laſt on their return home, and embarked for Calais on Saturday morning at nine o'clock. They left Portſmouth early on Thurſday morning. Before they left Calais it was whiſpered that the object of the count's journey was to make obſervations on the coaſt of England, and ſo it has now turned out; for his time has been wholly ſpent, in this country, in viewing the coaſts and different dock-yards, to which he has had acceſs, with all the civility and attention that are due to ſtrangers.

Sept. 12. The reports for ſome time paſt, concerning the Swediſh and Ruſſian ſquadrons, are ſo various and contradictory, that it is impoſſible to form any ſort of opinion of their real ſituation. One moment ſays that the Swedes are blocked up at Helſingfors, while the next tells us that both fleets are at ſea in queſt of each other.—Which of theſe are the true ſtate of fact, we ſhall not take upon us to determine; but the firſt, from every reaſonable conſideration, ſeems by far the leaſt probable.

The court of Berlin has ſignified its intention to ſupport the Swedes, if Denmark ſhould furniſh either ſhips or troops to Ruſſia, or take any part in the quarrel; and as a proof of the ſincerity of this declaration, a large body of Pruſſians are aſſembling near Memel, in readineſs to penetrate into the Ruſſian territory at a moment's warning.

The letters, which we received yeſterday by the Flanders mail, confirm the account given in our laſt, of the ſudden march of the grand imperial army from Semlin, towards the Bannat. The Turks had certainly invaded that part of the imperial territories in great force.—A general engagement was expected.

The King of Sweden made a promotion of ſea and land officers in Finland, on the return of the duke of Sudermania's ſquadron to Helſingfors, after their engagement with the Ruſſian fleet: His majeſty alſo ordered a monument to be raiſed to the memory of count Horn, who was killed in the action, at the private expence of the crown, to be put up in the cathedral church at Stockholm.

From Vienna, Auguſt 20, we learn, that the accounts received from Mehadia, of the check received by our troops, and the burning of Old Orſova and Schuppeneck, are very ſenſibly felt here, particularly as they are not only fully confirmed, but it is farther known that the corps of the Turks which has entered the Bannat conſiſts of 15,000 men, who have carried fire and ſword through a diſtrict of ten miles round.—The above corps is only the van of the army under the grand vizier, and ſeveral ſtrong detachments will ſoon follow. Thus the Turkiſh general has in ſome part executed his long projected plan, without leaving Tranſylvania, Wallachia and Moldavia, totally unthought of, as he has and is ſending conſiderable detachments to thoſe parts.

The loſs of the Auſtrians in their laſt unfortunate engagement was fifteen officers, and nine hundred ſoldiers killed. Such are the official returns.

Extract of a letter from Revel, Auguſt 20, by expreſs through Holland.

"This day we had the ſatisfaction to hear of vice-admiral Greig's ſquadron being again arrived off our bay from Cronſtadt, which was the more ſatisfactory as the Swediſh ſhips of war had, for a month paſt, been exceedingly troubleſome by intercepting all veſſels to and from this port with very valuable cargoes of naval and other ſtores, of which they retain numbers. Our fleet is gone off Helſingfors and Cape Caberoide, to ſeek the Swediſh fleet, and if poſſible provoke them to another engagement."

Guſtavus Adolphus, the great king of Sweden, from whom the preſent reigning monarch is deſcended, was killed in battle on the 6th of November, 1632.

The troubles in the Low Countries continue to proceed in ſuch exceſſes, that the emperor has thought fit to publiſh an ordinance on the 11th inſt. declaring, that whoever ſhall in future be guilty of any ſedition, ſhall be condemned to the utmoſt rigour of the Law, without hope of mercy.

DUBLIN, *September* 13.

Captain Kehoe, of the Charming May, belonging to this port, who arrived here on Thurſday from Peterſburgh, reports, that no ſecond engagement had as yet taken place between the Ruſſian and Swediſh fleets; that the Ruſſians had ſuffered ſeverely in the laſt action, and that three of their ſhips had received ſuch conſiderable damage in their hulls, that it was with very

great difficulty they got into Cronſtadt, where they are now refitting.

The Swediſh fleet was lying at Helſingfors on the 25th ultimo, and would be ready to put to ſea in about three weeks.

By letters received per the above ſhip, we are informed, that it was lately determined in the Ruſſian cabinet to call on Great-Britain to aſſiſt her in her preſent very critical ſituation, with ten ſhips of the line and fifteen frigates, the expences of which were to be defrayed by her imperial majeſty; and in order to induce the court at St. James's to accede to her requeſt, it was to be accompanied by certain overtures highly advantageous to the commercial and manufacturing intereſts of Great-Britain.

The following method of extinguiſhing fire without any danger of its breaking out afreſh, has been very ſucceſsfully practiſed in Germany and France:—As ſoon as an engine is in readineſs to work, ſtir into the water, which is immediately to be diſcharged, ſeven or eight pounds of pearl-aſh in powder, and continue to add it in this proportion as occaſion requires, taking care that the engine ſo prepared be directed againſt the timber, or wainſcot, &c. juſt beginning to burn, and not againſt the brick work. Or, whenever time will admit, diſſolve any quantity of pearl-aſh in a copper with water, and as faſt as it diſſolves, which will be in a very few minutes, mix a paleful with the water in the engine every now and then, and whatever burning wood it is played upon will be extinguiſhed as if it were dipped in water, and will never burn afreſh in that part ſo extinguiſhed. The above was the diſcovery of the late celebrated profeſſor Hoffman.

BOSTON, *November* 3.

Extract of a letter from France, to a gentleman in Newport, dated Auguſt 29, 1788.

"There has been ſome confuſion in ſome parts of this kingdom; but Mr. Neckar has got in prime miniſter, which gives general ſatisfaction.—With regard to the powers in the north which are at war, it is yet impoſſible to ſay what part France and England will take.

"I hope by this time you have got ſome kind of government, that honeſt men may live with you."

A ſpontaneous kernel of corn in New-London the laſt ſeaſon, grew to ſuch perfection, that without hilling, it bore 2051 good kernels of the large white Long-Iſland corn, on 10 ears.

One day laſt week a man in the market place in his town, eat 3 pounds of cheeſe and 8 pence worth of gingerbread, which excited riſibility from a great number of ſpectators.

We are informed that a fatal diſeaſe is now prevalent in North-Carolina, of which, when a perſon is attacked with it he ſeldom ſurvives a longer period than 24 hours.

HARTFORD, *November* 3.

Laſt Thurſday night, about half after ten o'clock, the dwelling houſe of Mr. John Howe, jun. of Glaſtenbury, eaſt ſociety, unaccountably took fire.—Mrs. Howe, a daughter, three ſons, and a young lady on a viſit, were in bed in the houſe. Mr. Howe was ſitting with two or three other men at his brother's houſe, about fifty rods diſtant: on diſcovering an unuſual light, he ran out and perceived it to be his houſe on fire. They made all poſſible ſpeed to the place, where they found all, excepting one, of the abovementioned perſons, in the greateſt terror and diſtreſs, having with the utmoſt difficulty eſcaped the flames.

The eldeſt ſon was miſſing. The father attempted to enter the bed-room to reſcue the boy, but was repulſed by a violent current of ſmoke that iſſued out, on knocking in the window; had he entered he muſt inevtiably have periſhed. Mrs. Howe being much burnt in attempting to extricate her ſon, was conducted to a neighbouring houſe, where ſhe lies dangerouſly ill of her burns. Although a number of people were ſoon collected, yet ſo rapid and outrageous were the flames, that nothing more could be done than to prevent their catching the barn. After the building had fallen in, and the heat a little abated, the body of the boy was diſcovered, and by means of long poles got out of the fire. A painful and melancholy ſight! nearly one half the ſcull, one hand, both legs, and part of the thighs were burnt off; the lower bowels burnt out, and the whole body burnt to blackneſs. Beſides the loſs of their ſon, of about eight years old, the unhappy ſufferers are turned out of houſe and home, without cloathing to ſecure them from the inclemency of the ſeaſon, or food to ſatisfy the demands of nature. How quick the tranſition from proſperity to nakedneſs and want!—It is hoped that charity will open her liberal hands for the relief of the diſtreſſed.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 12.

A letter from Paris, of Auguſt 23, ſays—"We have this day received the diſagreeable intelligence that the Marechal de Caſtries, one of the moſt valuable Eaſt-India-ſhips, is loſt in coming out of the port of Sierra-Leon, in Africa, where ſhe had anchored in her paſſage from Mocha. No part of her cargo has been recovered, but the crew are all ſaved. She was chiefly laden with coffee, and the loſs is ſaid to exceed 1,200,000 livres, for which ſhe has been inſured, partly in Paris, partly in Holland, and partly in London."

AUGUSTA, *October* 25.

We hear by way of general Joſeph Martin, lately from the Weſtern waters, that about the 10th inſtant, John Sevier, late governor of Franklin, with a party of his adherents, rode up to a ſtore in that country, purchaſed and drank rum till they were very much intoxicated. The merchant making the diſcovery, very prudently told them they ſhould have no more. This conduct exaſperated Sevier; he immediately drew his piſtol, and advanced towards the merchant, who by this time had prepared himſelf for the attack. An unfortunate bye-ſtander, who dreaded the conſequences of the rencountre, ſtepped in between them, and was ſhot through the body by Sevier. He, Sevier, rode off with great precipitation, but was in a few hours purſued and overtaken by colonel Tipton, who confined and conducted him to Burke gaol in North-Carolina, where he is now in irons.

RICHMOND, *November* 12.

Extract of a letter dated Greene county, (North-Carolina) October 25, 1788.

"On the 17th inſtant, Galleſpy's Fort (below the mouth of Little River) on Holſtein, a little after ſunriſe was furiouſly attacked by about 300 Indians, under the command of John Watts. The few men in the Fort made a gallant reſiſtance; but being overpowered by numbers, and their ammunition being expended, the Indians ruſhed over the walls, or rather the roofs of the cabins, which made part of the Fort; great was the horror of the ſcene that then enſued.—The beſt accounts ſay our loſs is 28 perſons, moſtly women and children, as ſeveral of the men belonging to the Fort, were abroad at the time.

"This body we are told, is a part of a much larger one now encamped at Chota, compoſed of both Creeks and Cherokees, ſaid to be under the direction of Alexander M'Gillivray. And I am juſt now informed, that one thouſand Indians have croſſed the Tenaſee, in two diviſions, and that one of them had attacked major Houſton's Fort, and the other was near captain White's, on the north ſide of Holſtein. The whole of our militia are under marching orders, and colonel Kennedy has already ſet out with thoſe that were firſt ready; reſolving to defend the country to the laſt extremity. So you may ſhortly expect to hear of a bloody ſcene indeed.

"Major King is returned from the Middle Settlements, and gives but little encouragement of a proſpect of peace; he went by the way of Swannanno, and proceeded through ſeveral towns, and returned down the Tenaſee, until he met with a party of Indians returning from Galleſpy's Fort. They diſſuaded him from proceeding to Chota, ſaying the Indians in the main camp were angry and might kill him. This party of Indians gave the major a relation of what paſſed at the attack on our Fort, and ſaid the Indians had ſeveral priſoners.

"Colonel Martin ſince his unſucceſsful expedition is become unpopular—Sevier is yet in confinement—North-Carolina, notwithſtanding the encouragement given by her executive in July laſt, ſupports us but feebly; and it will be our hard lot, ſingly and alone, to contend with the combined forces of two numerous tribes, well ſupplied by a neighbouring ſtate, and it is ſaid countenanced by congreſs. It is a hard caſe to condemn an individual unheard, but far worſe a whole people, and the more ſo when barbarians are to be the executioners, and the innocent to ſuffer with the guilty.——The humanity and juſtice of the rulers of the nation, will ſurely revolt at ſuch conſequences, when they are fully and rightly informed."

Nov. 15. A correſpondent has communicated the following ludicrous occurrence: An old maiden lady in England, having taken it into her head that ſhe ſhould die in a few days, gave directions to the ſexton of the pariſh to which ſhe belonged, to dig out a handſome deep grave to receive her body; but before the much apprehended time arrived, ſhe met with a jolly young farmer, who wanted her money, and ſhe was prevailed upon to accompany him to church upon a different occaſion. The honeſt ſexton happened to be at work on her intended grave as ſhe paſſed by, when ſhe very generouſly put a guinea into his hand, and requeſted him to fill it up again as expeditiouſly as poſſible.

On the manner of deſtroying inſects which attack fruit trees.

[*From the Paris Memoirs of Agriculture.*]

M. de Thoiſſee having found that oil of turpentine, when applied to animals which were covered with vermin, deſtroyed thoſe vermin without hurting the animal; the author of this memoir tried it on ſeveral kinds of tree lice, and other inſects, all of which it killed, without hurting the trees. He then mixed ſome oil of turpentine with fine earth, ſo as to make it incorporate well; and then added water, ſtirring it carefully till the whole was brought to a conſiderable degree of fluidity. In this mixture he dipped branches of fruit trees covered with inſects, which were entirely deſtroyed by it, eggs and all, without hurting the fruit, branch or leaves.

The compoſition may be got off with artificial watering, or left to be waſhed away by the firſt ſhower. From thoſe experiments, he thinks that oil of turpentine may well be employed for killing various kinds of lice that infeſt domeſtic animals, and ſometimes produce diſeaſes on fruit trees. Experiments will aſcertain how far this remedy will prove efficacious in different caſes.

WINCHESTER, *(Virginia) November* 15.

By a perſon who paſt through this town on Saturday laſt, from Kentucky, we are informed, that he with ſome others, coming down the Ohio, diſcovered ſomething on the banks, which they ſuppoſed to be flour; on going on ſhore it proved to be heaps of feathers, and appeared to have been emptied from beds; upon further ſearch, to their great ſurpriſe they found at a little diſtance, three freſh ſcalps, a ploughſhare, &c. It being evident that the ſavages had lately perpetrated a murder on ſome unfortunate perſons going down the river, and our informant with his companions, not being in a ſituation to ſtand a conteſt with the enemy, thought it moſt prudent to come off. No certain information could be obtained who the above devoted victims to ſavage barbarity were, but it was conjectured they belonged to a boat which had left Red Stone about three weeks ſince, loaded with arms, &c. and was not afterwards heard of.

FREDERICKSBURG, *November* 20.

By a gentleman who left Kentucky the 18th of September, we are informed, that he met on his way 1004 people in one party, bound to Kentucky. He alſo informs, that tobacco had lately taken a riſe, from twelve to twenty-five ſhillings per hundred, and that wheat was ſelling at one dollar per buſhel. An ox of five years old, that weighed 900wt. ſold for a guinea, and all kinds of proviſion were in proportion. Beſt hyſon tea ſold at fifteen ſhillings.

Annapolis, November 27.

The honourable John Eager Howard, Eſquire, is choſen governor of this ſtate for the enſuing year, in the room of Thomas Johnſon, Eſquire, who declined accepting his appointment.

Tranſlation of the duke of Sudermania's letter to the king of Sweden, giving an account of the engagement between the Swediſh and Ruſſian fleets, extracted from the Stockholm Gazette of July 31, 1788.

Your majeſty's fleet under my command, conſiſting of 15 ſhips of the line, and 5 frigates, was on the 17th inſt. cruiſing in the narrows off Kalkboden and Ekholmen, with the wind eaſterly, and very foggy weather, when early in the morning we heard ſeveral guns fired to windward. This was unexpected, as by information received from different ſhips, I had reaſon to believe the Ruſſian fleet were ſtill at anchor at Seiſkar. I ordered the fleet, however, to form in a line on the ſtarboard tack, a diſpoſition the moſt likely to gain the weather gage of the enemy; but there being little wind, and a very ſtrong current running near the lee ſide of Ekholmen, the van were not able to accompliſh that manœuvre, which obliged me, at 6 A. M. to form the fleet in a line of battle on the larboard tack, and I at the ſame time made the ſignal to prepare for action. Before this order of battle could be formed a few Ruſſian ſhips of war were diſcovered through the fog, and various reports came in as to their number and force. Notwithſtanding this uncertainty, and the dangers of a lee ſhore, I thought it diſhonourable for your majeſty's fleet to decline coming to action, and therefore made a ſignal to tack, and advance in columns to meet the enemy, who at 10 A. M. could be evidently diſcerned, ranged in line of battle, and ſteering towards us with the wind large; from which diſpoſition I then conceived hopes of getting to windward of them. Their cloſe order of ſailing, added to the hazineſs of the weather, rendered it impoſſible for ſome time to determine their exact force; but we at laſt made out 33 ſail, of which one was a three decker, eight of 74, and eight of 66 guns, with ſeven frigates carrying heavy metal. Both fleets having advanced within about two gun-ſhot of each other, the van of the Ruſſian being oppoſed to our centre, I made a ſignal for your majeſty's fleet to form the line a-head on the ſtarboard tack, but the enemy ſtill continued on the other tack, carrying all their ſtrength againſt our van. This manœuvre would have rendered the engagement indeciſive, and as by approaching the ſhoals and other dangerous places, I ſhould at any rate have been under the neceſſity of ſoon changing the diſpoſition of the fleet, and that in the time of action, I reſolved to tack, and form the line on the larboard, a diſpoſition which was not only the moſt proper to gain the enemy's weather gage, by our line ſtretching on towards their left wing, but alſo to profit by a miſtake they ſeemed to commit in bearing up and opening different ways in the centre. This, however, was ſoon corrected by admiral Greig, who altered the diſpoſition of his rear, and cautiouſly bore down under an eaſy ſail, at the ſame time endeavouring to take his ſtation oppoſite to my ſhip, and his fleet afterwards bore down courageouſly within muſket ſhot; upon which, at 4 P. M. I made the ſignal for action, which ſoon became general throughout our line, and with ſuch fury, that in the ſpace of an hour the leading ſhip of the enemy's ſquadron was totally diſabled, and obliged to be towed out of the line, and brought round on the other tack, under the cover of ſome of their ſhips.

The ſmoke from the Ruſſian fleet ſettling down upon us, and our own being but little diſperſed from the lightneſs of the breeze, it was not poſſible to make or anſwer any ſignals, or even to diſtinguiſh our own line. This gave opportunity for ſmall diviſions of the enemy to ſtation themſelves on my quarter, and keep up a very heavy fire, being frequently relieved by others; and the ſame method of fighting ſeemed alſo to prevail in their van. But when the ſmoke had in ſome meaſure ſubſided, ſeveral Ruſſian ſhips were ſeen diſabled, and towing away to windward of their fleet. Afterwards they collected a conſiderable force in the van, and admiral Greig was alſo there, when the wind failing, and the ſmoke again ſettling on our fleet, which now, as in the morning, felt great inconvenience from the ſtrength of the current off Ekholmen, and to ſuch a degree, that notwithſtanding all poſſible manœuvres, and the greateſt exertion of our boats in towing, it was totally impracticable to prevent our ſhips ſailing round, and ſuffering exceedingly by being raked fore and aft by the enemy.

It was in this critical ſituation, that the Waſa, commanded by the gallant count Horn (ſince dead of the wounds he then received) very ſeaſonably covered me by a vigourous and well ſupported fire; and I ſent lieutenant Ekholm to inform the van that the fleet was to veer, as the ſetting of the current did not allow us to come near the wind on this tack, but was in our favour on the other. At 8 o'clock P. M. our line was again formed, and the action renewed with uncommon vigour on both ſides, but with great advantage to your majeſty's fleet, the enemy being obliged to veer, while expoſed to the hotteſt of our fire, in order to cover

their rear and disabled ships, which had retired astern. We at that time captured the Wladslaw, a copper bottomed ship of 74 guns, carrying 32 and 42 pounders, and 783 men. The engagement finished soon afterwards, at 10 P. M. Night coming on I judged it prudent to form the fleet on the other tack, in order to avoid the danger of Kalkboden, cover our prize, and consult the honour of your majesty's fleet, by endeavouring to retake the Prince Gustave who was disabled and without a flag. But this last piece of service did not succeed, as the Russian admiral and his whole fleet wore to protect their prize. During the night, the enemy hauled their wind close, and left the field of battle, whereas we carried lights in our tops all the night, and frequently fired signal guns. In the mean time reports were brought me from several ships, that they were in great want of ammunition, had several shot between wind and water, and some of them their masts and rudders damaged.

I gave orders to make the most of their time by repairing their damages, and made a distribution of ammunition as far as it went. At day-break I formed the fleet in a line of battle on the starboard tack as well as the faint breeze would let me. On the other hand, the Russians had, during the night, got their disabled ships a great way to windward, all their fleet keeping close on a wind to cover them, which put it out of my power to renew the attack, particularly as the wind died away when the day advanced. I thereupon judged it most prudent to return to Helsingfors Road, not only to repair the ships, but especially to supply them with ammunition, of which most of them had none whatever left. It appears from the prize your majesty's fleet has taken, that the enemy was our superior by nearly one third in point of force. Their fleet had been for some time fitted out, and in the most expensive and complete manner, with very heavy artillery, being intended for an expedition to the Mediterranean. We lost two post captains, one master and commander, and had five officers wounded.

It is evident, from the many disabled ships of the enemy, and from several confirmed reports that one of them had gone down, as well as the hauling their wind, from the fire of the Swedish fleet; the zeal for your majesty's person, and love to their country, warmed the breast of every one under my command. All the captains paid the utmost attention to signals and evolutions, and maintained the line in a manner that did honour to the Swedish name. The enemy attacked us with all that confidence of success which their great superiority in size and force of ships, the situation of the field of battle, and the wind totally in their favour, in some measure seemed to warrant: But although the engagement was fought under many great disadvantages on our side, their temerity was checked in a manner which reflects the greatest honour on every officer and seamen in your majesty's fleet.

CHARLES.

Gustavus, the Third, at anchor, on Helsingfors Road, July 20, 1788.

Copy of admiral Greig's letter to the empress of Russia, dated July 18, 1788, written on the field of battle the day after the action, on board the Rostislaw.

I most humbly inform your imperial majesty, that on the 17th July, about noon, we discovered the Swedish fleet, consisting of fifteen ships of the line, of from 60 to 70 guns, with eight large frigates, which carrying 24 pounders, on account of their weight of metal, were brought into the line, five smaller frigates, and three tenders, commanded by the prince of Sudermania, with an admiral's flag, and having under his command a vice-admiral and two rear-admirals. I immediately made the signal to make sail towards the enemy, they formed the line and waited for us; our fleet as it came up, formed also. The weather was clear, with a light breeze from south-east. We bore right down on the enemy's line, and the Rostislaw, my flag ship, engaged the Swedish admiral. As our line approached, the enemy began firing upon us about 5, P. M.

The engagement was very hot on both sides, and lasted without intermission, till six. The Swedish fleet attempted twice to retreat, but as, during the engagement it fell quite calm, and the ships would not answer to the helm, the two fleets fell into some confusion. In the mean time the fire was kept up with great briskness on both sides till quite dark, and then the Swedish ships, by the help of their boats, got a distance from our fleet.

In this action we have taken only one ship, the Prince Gustavus, of 70 guns, which carried the vice-admirals flag. She was defended with great bravery for more than an hour against the Rostislaw, and had above 200 men killed and wounded before she struck, having before engaged the Wicheslaw. On board of this ship was the count Wachtmeister, aid-de-camp-general to the king of Sweden, and who commanded the van division of the Swedish fleet. He came on board of my ship with an officer whom I had sent to take possession, and deliver to me his flag and sword. In consideration of his gallant defence I restored to him his sword.

I am sorry to inform your majesty, that in the night and after the battle had ceased, the Wladslaw dropped behind our line, and fell in among the enemy's fleet, by whom she was taken, as the darkness of the night and above all the thickness of the smoke, concealed her from us. I received the first notice of this disaster about midnight, from a petty officer, who was dispatched to me before the enemy took possession.

In this engagement several of your majesty's ships received considerable damage, and the whole fleet so much in the masts and rigging, that I was not in a condition to pursue the enemy, who, by reason of the little wind that blew during the night, were at no great distance from us; but a breeze springing up from south-east in the morning, they took the advantage of it, and crowded all the sail they could to gain the coast of Finland, to the east of Cubo de Grund, and we lost sight of them steering north-east.

The action began between the island of Schten Scker and the bay of Cubo de Grund, the former bearing S. E. E. distant three German miles, and the latter N. W. W. at about the same distance, seven miles and a half east of Hoghland. I subjoin a list of the killed and wounded. * The whole fleet is now employed in reparing their sails and rigging. I must say, on this occasion, that I have never seen a battle maintained with more spirit and courage on both sides, and we have nothing to boast of but the capture of the commander of the van division, and that the enemy left us in possession of the field of battle.

All the flag officers, and the greater part of the captains, gave proofs of the greatest courage and firmness; and the bravery of the subaltern officers and sailors in general is intitled to praise; but it is with great grief that I am obliged to declare myself very much dissatisfied with the conduct of some of the captains, whom I shall be under the necessity of suspending. This, however, will be done after a more particular inquiry, the account of which I shall transmit to your majesty. If they had all done their duty like good officers and faithful subjects, I have reason to believe that this action would have been completely decisive, and would have produced consequences equally satisfactory to your majesty and glorious to your empire.

I shall not fail, at the same time, to make a particular report of those who have personally distinguished themselves by their courage and conduct on this occasion.

* *The total amounts to* 319 *killed and* 666 *wounded.*

To be SOLD, by the subscriber, at PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 20th of December, on the premises,

UPWARDS of 300 acres of good level LAND, lying in Anne-Arundel county, on Patuxent river, about half way between Queen-Anne and the Governor's Bridge. The sale to be at 12 o'clock, and the terms made known, by

1 THOMAS HARWOOD.

NEW RED CLOVER SEED,

Sold by

Messieurs THOMAS and SAMUEL HOLLINGSWORTH, at BALTIMORE.

At ANNAPOLIS, by Mr. JACOB HUSK.

At TALBOT, by Mr. JOHN ESKINE. 1

At NEW-TOWN CHESTER, by Mr. JAMES PIPER.

JAMES MACKUBIN,

At head of the Dock,

Has just IMPORTED, in the ship NANTES, from LONDON, and now opening,

GRAY FEARNOUGHT, white and Devonshire kersey, Welch plains, halfthicks, cottons, bearskins, German serges, frizes, coatings, forest clothes, fine and superfine broad clothes, double milled drabs, cassimers, flanels, baize, rose and duffil blankets, rugs, shalloons, figured stuffs, durants, callimancoes, moreens, crapes, bombasin, camblets, corduroys, thicksets, satinets, velverets, fashionable waistcoat patterns, cardinals, yarn, worsted and silk hose, cotton and thread ditto, fearnought jackets and great coats, blue duffil ditto, sailors blue and green jackets and trousers, hats well assorted, German and British osnabrigs, hempen rolls, Russia drabs and sheetings, 7-8 and yard wide Irish linens, housewife ditto, pewter plates and dishes, hair brooms, scrubbing, comb, shoe and cloth brushes, queen's china assorted, white grain, coloured, black beaver and wash welted gloves, powder and shot, hob nails, 8d, 10d, 20d and 30d flat point nails, brown stone butter pots, jugs, mugs, Dutch chamber pots, fashionable gilt buttons, all which, together with a variety of other articles on hand, form a large and very general assortment, which he will sell on reasonable terms for cash, good bills on London, or in advance to those who will engage to ship tobacco to Wallace, Johnson and Muir, and give him an order for amount of sales.

N. B. He has likewise for sale, old spirits, West-India and New-England rum, brandy, wine, sugars, coffee, chocolate, and most articles in the grocery line. 1

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of claims will sit every day during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,

1 ARCHIBALD GOLDER, clk.

THE right of administration on the estate of Miss RACHEL BROOKE, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, being in the subscriber, he conceives it necessary for the claimants to said estate, to meet in order to agree on the distribution thereof, and has appointed Monday the 15th day of December next to meet in Upper Marlborough for that purpose. The subscriber also gives notice to whom it may concern, that he intends to petition the next general assembly for the state of Maryland, to confer the right of a tract of land called THE VINEYARD, whereon the said Rachel Brooke did lately live, to him, for reasons that will be shewn by said petition.

Mr. Richard Brandt, living near Piscataway, in the county aforesaid, is appointed by the subscriber to receive all just accounts against the said estate, being first proved according to law.

Nov. 13, 1788. 1 THOMAS BROOKE.

Charles county, November 10, 1788.

A DARK mulatto man, about thirty-five years old, was committed to my custody the 27th ult. he is a fat well looking fellow, appears to be sensible, and is about five feet ten inches high; has on a blue country cotton jacket, crocus trousers, felt hat, and osnabrig shirt; he says his name is EDWARD PROCTOR, that he made his escape four or five weeks ago, and that he is the property of Mr. Bernard O'Neil, of George-town. The owner of the above described mulatto is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

1 THOMAS A. DYSON, sheriff.

November 24, 1788.

I HEREBY give notice, that I will prosecute all such as I may find hunting, with either dog or gun, on the plantation of the late ROBERT DAVIDG, deceased.

1 JOSHUA YATES.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE:

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of grievances and courts of justice will sit every day during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning, until three in the afternoon.

By order

3 JOHN KNAPP, Clk.

Annapolis, September 26, 1788.

JUST IMPORTED

In the ship WILLING TOM, captain GEORGE JEFFERY, from LONDON, and for sale, on the most reasonable terms, for

CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE, by

JOHN PETTY, and Co.

A general assortment of merchandize suitable for the present and approaching season.

9

November 19, 1788.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL hundred young APPLE TREES, of the best kind of fruit for cider or keeping in the winter.

2 MORDECAI STEWART.

November 19, 1788.

THE subscribers, being appointed by the honourable the chancellor of the state of Maryland, trustees on behalf of the creditors of WILLIAM SPURRIER, of Anne-Arundel county, an insolvent debtor, requests all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment, and those to whom he is indebted are requested to exhibit their claims properly attested, on or before the 27th day of December next, on which day the creditors are desired to meet at said William Spurrier's tavern, at twelve o'clock.

2 HENRY GRIFFITH, jun.
THOMAS COALE.

November 19, 1788.

I HEREBY give notice, that I will prosecute all such as I may find hunting with either dog or gun on the plantation I now occupy, commonly called GREENBURY's POINT. I do likewise forewarn all watermen and others to land on said plantation, or any part thereof, under any pretence whatever. Such as do not pay regard to this notice may be assured I will deal with them as rigorously as the law will admit.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

N. B. It has been with extreme reluctance that the above notice has been given, but I have lately detected so many stealing my rails under pretence of being in search of drift-wood, and have had such cause to suspect hunters of injuring my stock, as well as committing the same offence, that my interest has been too much at stake to forbear it any longer. 2 W. C.

To be SOLD, on Saturday the 6th of December, if fair, if not the next fair Saturday,

A VALUABLE LOT of GROUND adjoining Pig-Point, containing TWO ACRES, on which is a DWELLING-HOUSE, with four rooms and a closet, on the lower floor, a good room on the upper floor, a kitchen, store-house and stable. The situation is beautiful and healthy, and remarkable for good water. Likewise, for SALE, on the said day, a stout strong country-born NEGRO MAN, about forty years of age. The terms of sale will be made known on the above day. If the above-mentioned houses and lot should not be sold, they will be RENTED, on MODERATE TERMS.

3 A. ALLEIN.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen out of Mr. Henry Hall's pasture, near the Governor's Bridge, on the 4th of this instant, a kind of a dun sorrel MARE, about fifteen hands high, eight or nine years old, trots all, has a star in her forehead, and snip on her nose, short tail, and blind in her off eye, has lately been hurt by drawing, which has raised a very perceivable lump on her near shoulder. Whoever brings the said mare to Mr. Henry Hall, or Mr. Reigle, at Queen-Anne, or the subscribers, shall receive the above reward if stolen and the thief brought to justice, or four dollars for the mare alone, and all reasonable charges, paid by

Nov. 9, 1788. 3 JAMES CAIN, or
RICHARD FLEMMING.

THE subscriber being appointed, by the honourable the chancellor of Maryland, as trustee for the creditors of William Loveday, notice is hereby given, that on Monday the 15th day of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, that valuable FARM whereon the said Loveday now dwells, consisting of about three hundred and fifty acres; the soil of the above land is exceeding good, and produces good corn, wheat and tobacco, and is situated on the main road that leads from Kings-town to Tuckahoe bridge, and within three quarters of a mile of a very valuable fishery; the land is very level, and has a sufficiency of timber to support it; there are on said farm a tolerable good dwelling house, kitchen, barn and other out houses, with a clover lot, and a young apple orchard of thriving trees, also a large garden lately palled in; the title of the above land is indisputable. All the creditors of said Loveday are requested to attend the sale aforesaid, with their accounts properly authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment, as it will not be in the subscriber's power to give them any indulgence. The said land will be sold on a credit of four years, the purchaser giving bond, on interest, with such security as the said trustee approves of, paying one fourth part of the purchase money, with the interest thereon, annually until the whole be paid off. The purchaser to be put in peaceable possession of the said lands on the first day of January next.

Oct. 29, 1788. 3 JOHN ROBERTS, jun.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's quarter in Loudon county, early in last month, a negro man named GEORGE, he is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, his nostrils are remarkably wide, he sometimes complains of a wart on the bottom of one of his feet, which makes him a little lame; he is a likely sensible fellow: He had on a green jacket and overalls, osnabrig shirt, an old hat, shoes and stockings, and took with him a Dutch blanket, a blue broad cloth coat and breeches, a blue jacket without sleeves, and sundry other cloaths—He has been seen near this town since he ran away. Whoever will apprehend the aforesaid negro, and deliver him to the subscriber, or secure him in any gaol, so that he may be got again, shall receive the above reward, and if taken out of this state and brought home, all charges paid.

PHILIP R. FENDALL.

Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1788. 3

To be SOLD, or RENTED,

and possession given immediately,

THAT elegant SEAT adjoining the town of Upper Marlborough, formerly occupied by Dr. ADAM THOMPSON; it consists of a HOUSE with four rooms on a floor, with a large passage through the whole, a kitchen, offices, stables, and other out houses, lately repaired, a good garden and small orchard of excellent fruit, with twenty-two acres of land adjoining it. For terms apply to

Nov. 10, 1788. 3X W. S. CHANDLER.

SEALS LOST.

Anne-Arundel county, November 11, 1788.

WAS lost on the 31st ult. on or between the race course and the city of Annapolis, two SEALS, one a red cornelian set in gold, an oval field, A NAG'S HEAD the crest, an eagle and dragon SUPPORTERS, motto, CASSIS TUTISSIMA VIRTUS. The other a white cornelian in gold, with the two initials of the subscriber's name in a cypher. Any person finding the same, and delivering them to him, shall receive TWO GUINEAS, or a generous compensation for either.

3X THOMAS RUTLAND.

Port-Tobacco, September 19, 1788.

RAN away from the subscriber, a Man Slave named GEORGE, a dark mulatto, about six feet high, slender made, with large and long arms, he has lost one of his fore teeth, and has several remarkable scars on his face and neck, occasioned by being severely wounded with a knife by a fellow who attempted to murder him some time ago, one of these scars is below his under lip, another from the upper part of his right cheek across his neck, and two others across the back part of his neck, which have left marks resembling those frequently seen on Africans; he had on and took with him an osnabrig coat and overalls, London brown superfine broad cloth coat, a white linen jacket, two striped jackets, a pair of yellow lasting breeches, white and brown thread stockings, white and brown linen shirts, new shoes and metal buckles. Whoever apprehends and delivers the said slave to me at this place, shall receive TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD, including therein all charges whatever.

9 J. H. STONE.

TAKEN up as stray, by OWEN ELDER, living in Anne-Arundel county, a gray MARE, about thirteen hands and an half high, trots and gallops, branded on the right shoulder I B, about seven or eight years old. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

3X

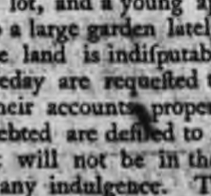
Charles county, October 15, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, late inspector at Chickamuxon warehouse, intends to apply, by petition, to the next general assembly of Maryland, praying relief from the damages he has sustained by the loss of tobacco from the said warehouse, and other places near the said warehouse, at which, tobacco during the war, and while he was inspector, was directed to be lodged, which tobacco was stolen or destroyed by means that the subscriber could not prevent.

6 SAMUEL LUCKETT.

Twenty Guineas Reward.

Upper Marlborough, October 28, 1788.



WENT away from the subscriber, on Friday last, a mulatto man named SIMON, a good blacksmith, twenty-eight years of age, five feet ten inches high, one of his ankles is larger than the other, carries himself pretty erect and of soft insinuating manners; his mother and brothers live with Henry May, blacksmith, near South river church, where, it is probable, he may be secreted at times; his wife lives in Baltimore with Samuel Chase, Esquire, so that he will, perhaps, divide his time between those places. Ten guineas will be given to any person securing the above fellow, so that I get him again, or the above reward, if brought home.

D. MAGRUDER.

All masters of vessels are hereby cautioned against taking him on board.

4

Annapolis, October 1, 1788.

OBSERVING a number of debtors to the state, as well as other individuals, are often in want of some kind of certificates, and at a loss where to get them on proper terms for their money, and the holders of certificates when in want of cash for them, are likewise at a loss for a market, for want of some particular place to apply, where they could be on a certainty of getting an exchange on reasonable terms.

The subscriber being well acquainted with the different kind of certificates and their passing value, has induced him to offer his service to provide, and inform those that do or may want, that by lodging the needful he will supply them with certificates, or cash, at a short notice, on reasonable terms, on paying a moderate commission. There being a number, who have payments to make in certificates to the treasury, that live at a considerable distance, many of whom wish to make payments as they provide money for that purpose, are prevented for want of the certificates, and not being convenient to ride 50 or 100 miles to get them and make a small payment; those who are thus situated that wish to be provided with certificates, and have them placed to their credit, by forwarding the money at any time may depend on being furnished with certificates, and payment made to their orders, on as good terms as if they were present, by their

Humble servant,

9 JAMES WILLIAMS.

Annapolis, April 19, 1788.

THE subscribers being very anxious that an immediate payment of what is due them be made, that they may be enabled to comply with their engagements; in order to facilitate the collection, have appointed Mr. JOHN WATKINS, to call upon those who have accounts with them, for the same, whose receipt shall be good; they beg that this notice be particularly attended to, as it is not in their power to give any further indulgence; those who incline to call and pay at Annapolis, will always find a person at their late store on the Dock, or at the treasury-office, ready to receive.

27 THOMAS and BENJAMIN HARWOOD.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

THE subscriber, of Prince-George's county, in the month of October, 1787, had a tobacco-house, full of tobacco, consumed by fire in the night; and on the night of the 28th of August last, he had seven stacks of wheat and rye destroyed in the same manner, and an attempt at the same time was made to burn a new and valuable tobacco-house with three hogsheads of packed tobacco, a quantity of plantation utensils, and a variety of other valuable property, therein. On the night preceding the evening when the aforesaid tobacco-house was burnt, Notley Young, Esquire, for whom the subscriber is manager, lost a tobacco house by fire. The subscriber is fully convinced that these misfortunes were not occasioned by accident, but that some depraved and hardened wretch has secretly and wilfully attempted his ruin by the commission of those enormities. The above reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS is hereby offered to any person who will apprehend and secure the perpetrator or perpetrators of the crimes above mentioned, so that they be brought to condign punishment.

NATHAN SOPER.

October 20, 1788. 6

St. Mary's county, October 13, 1788.

To be SOLD, or RENTED,

A HOUSE and LOT in Hamburgh, on Wicomico river; it is an elegant stand for a store, as the inspection is held there—there is a good landing. Any person or persons inclining to purchase or rent may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, at said house.

5 WILLIAM M'KEVER.

PROPOSALS,

For Printing by Subscription,

BY

ISAAC COLLINS,

IN TRENTON,

THE

HOLY BIBLE,

CONTAINING

The OLD and NEW TESTAMENT;

WITH THE

Apocrypha and Marginal Notes.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work, to be contained in one large volume, Quarto, of nine hundred and eighty-four pages, will be reprinted page for page with the Oxford edition, on a beautiful new type, and good paper. An index will be added; and also the Scripture measures, weights and coins.

II. The price to subscribers, for the volume, well bound, four Spanish dollars; one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the remainder on delivery of the book.

III. The work to be put to press as soon as three thousand copies shall be subscribed for, and to be finished without delay.

The Editor has been encouraged, by a number of respectable characters, to offer the above proposals to the public, under a conviction that a handsome American edition of the Bible, in Quarto, will, at this time, be both seasonable and acceptable, as no part of the money will go out of the country.

This consideration, it is hoped, will be an inducement to subscribe, and of course promote the more frequent reading of this most invaluable book in private families. He therefore wishes to attract the attention, and obtain the countenance of people of all denominations; not doubting but that, in the execution of the work, he will be able to give ample satisfaction, both as to its accuracy and neatness.

Subscriptions will be received by Hugh Gaine and Edmund Prior, New-York; by Joseph Crukshank and William Young, Philadelphia; by Townsend and Patton, Baltimore; and by the editor in Trenton.

It is requested, that the leading characters of all the different denominations of Christians in the United States, who may feel disposed to promote this undertaking, will, as early as may be, grant their assistance in procuring subscriptions--and that the several printers of news-papers in the union will be pleased to insert the above proposals in their papers.

To all whom it may concern.

☞ Mr. Isaac Collins has, for many years last past, been, and still is, printer to the state of New-Jersey: Having by this means had the more frequent opportunities to see his work, I have had abundant proof of the accuracy and correctness of his publications, as well as of his remarkable attention to business.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

Trenton, 11th September, 1788. 6

October 21, 1788.

Three Pounds Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber's plantation, in Prince-George's county, Maryland, about three miles from the Alexandria ferry, two months ago, a NEGRO MAN named ISAAC, about 28 years of age, raw boned, small legged, looks down cast when spoken to, with a flat open nose, about five feet 7 or 8 inches high, is a very artful cunning fellow, and determined to be free and independent at any rate. He had on when he went away a white coat, nankeen embroidered waistcoat, and white dimetty breeches, which he may probably change. Whoever secures the said negro, so that I get him again, shall be entitled to the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by me.

4X PETER SAVARY.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, Maryland, a white MARE, about fourteen hands high, seventeen or eighteen years old, paces and trots, has no perceivable brand, her off eye is out. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

Oct. 27, 1788. 3X NATHAN MILES.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, to release him from Montgomery county gaol, for debts which he is unable to pay.

5 HENRY WATSON.

November 10, 1788.

THERE is at the plantation of Andrew Anderson, living near Snowden's iron works, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a black HORSE, about 13½ hands high, with a star in his forehead, and his near feet white, has no perceiveable brand, and is without shoes. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

3X

ANNAPOLIS:
PRINTED by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.